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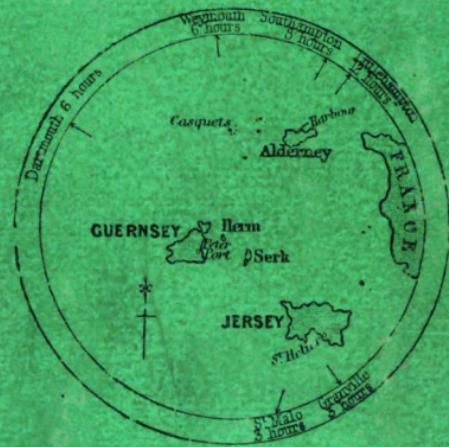
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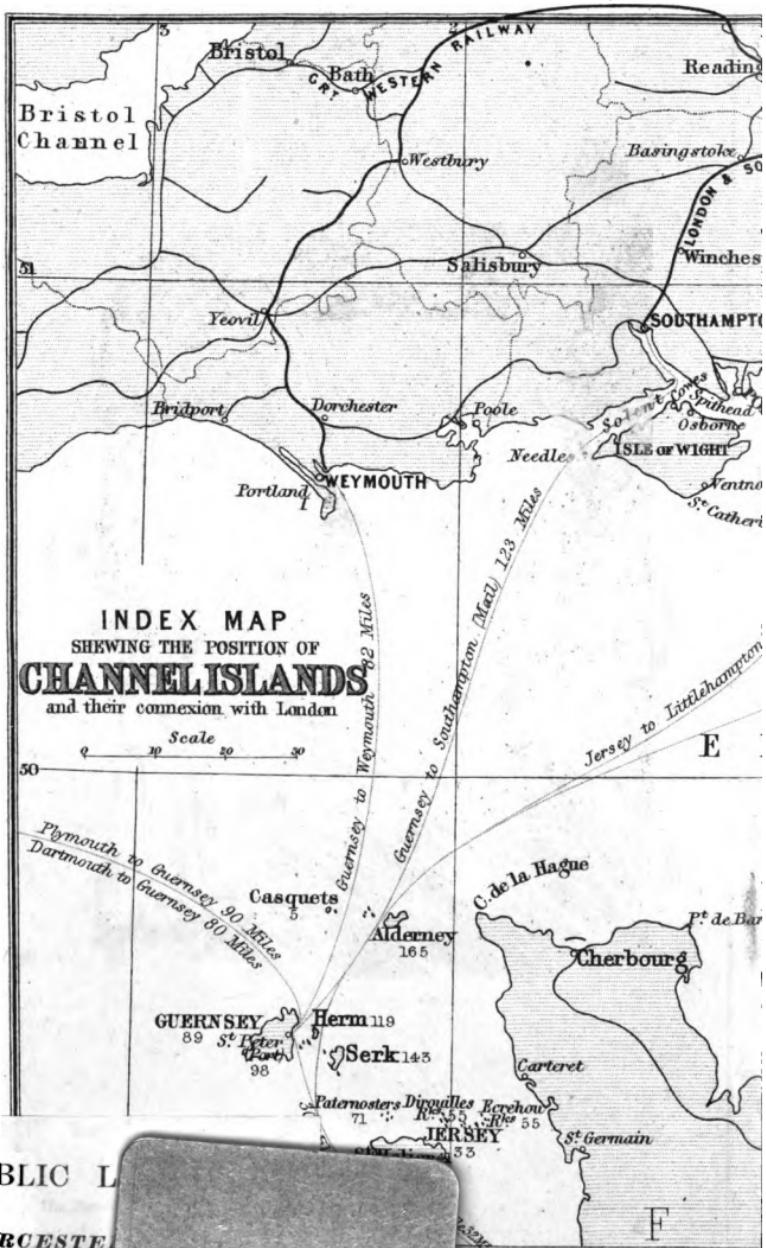
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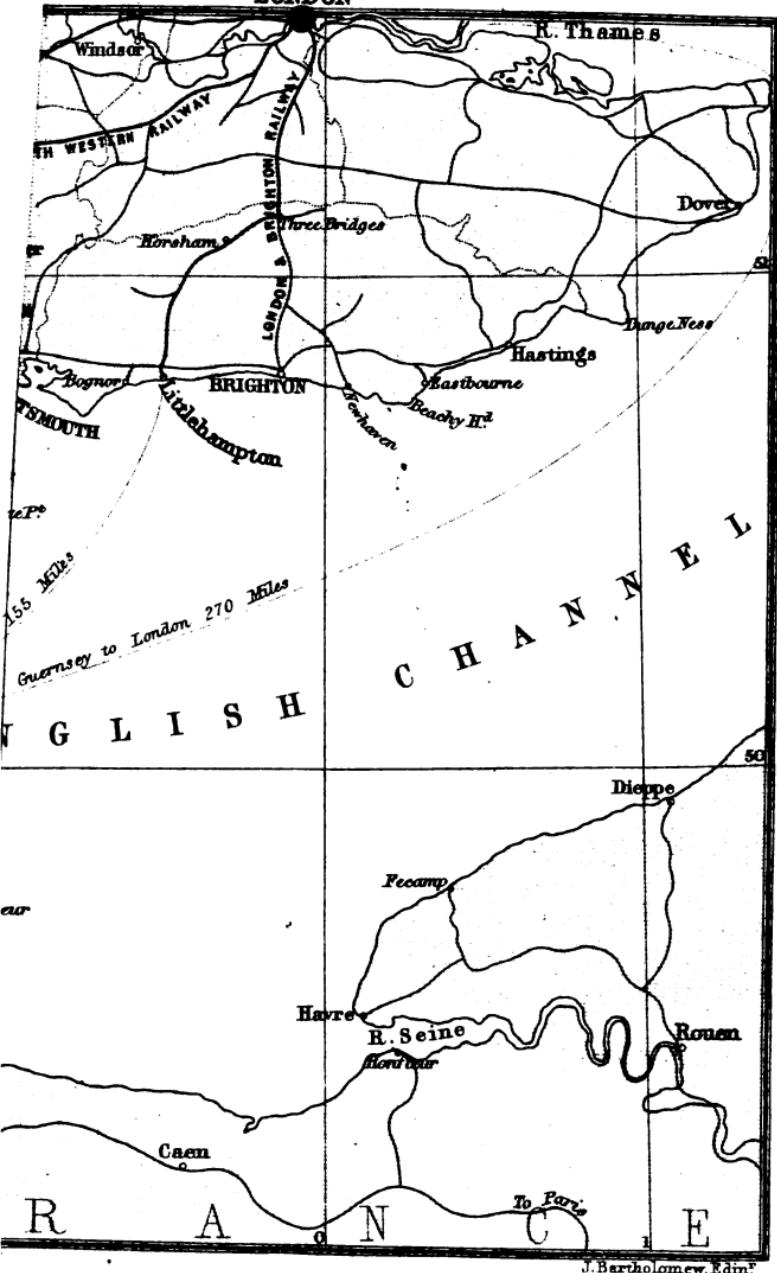
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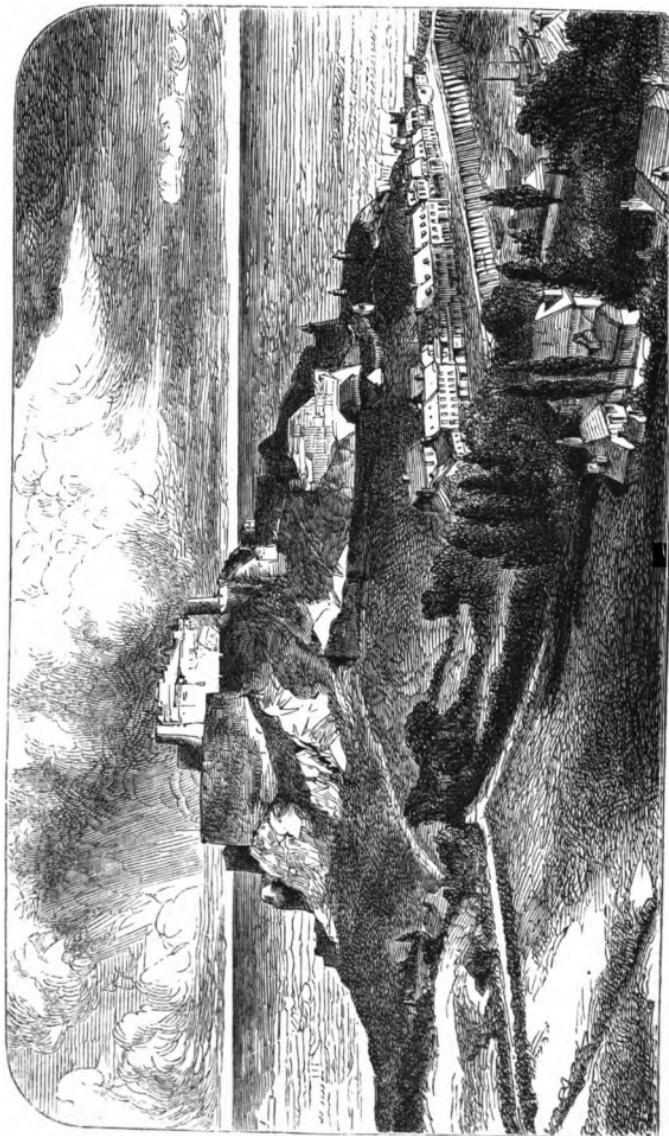
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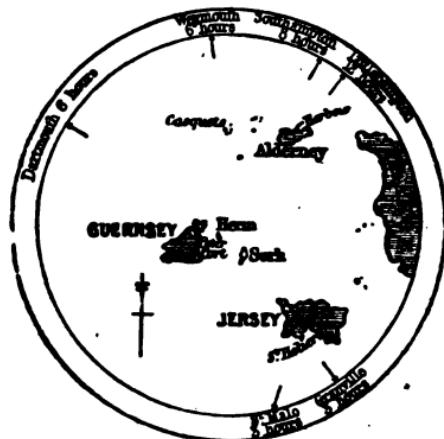
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BLACK'S
GUIDE TO JERSEY

ST. HELIER'S
AND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE ISLAND

With Map and Illustrations

EDITED BY
DAVID THOMAS ANSTED
M.A., F.R.S., ETC.



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DISCARDED

P R E F A C E.

THE present Guide is in some respects an abstract of a larger volume published by the Editor and his friend, Dr. R. G. Latham, F.R.S. It is illustrated by some of the engravings in that volume, but contains maps prepared expressly for the Guide, and additional engravings, some from original sketches by Mr. Naftel, and some from photographs. It is intended more especially for the Tourist, and presents, in a condensed form, the outline facts most useful to those visitors of the Channel Islands who chiefly desire suggestive information. If further and more detailed accounts are required, they will be found in the larger work by the Editor already alluded to, or in the local island histories. Of these latter, Falle's History of Jersey, Duncan's History of Guernsey, and the more recent histories and historical notices by Mr. F. Tupper and Dr. Hoskins, are the most important.

D. T. ANSTED.

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EXCURSION CAR ROUTES.

These are called "Round the Island," but they are not so strictly speaking.

FARE 2s.

A Guide calls each evening at the principal Hotels, for the purpose of booking passengers.

1. (MONDAY.)

Gallows' Hill
Mont Cochon
St. John's
"Creux Terrible," or Devil's Hole
Mouriers Waterfalls
SOREL *
La Lavoir des Dames
Mont-Mado Quarries
Frémont Point
Bonne-Nuit Bay
Proscrits' Obelisk
Sion Cemetery
Rouge Bouillino

3. (WEDNESDAY.)

Claremont Hill
Victoria College
Five Oaks
Prince's Tower
Peacock Tree
Bouley Bay
Mont-an-Poids
Mont-Mado Quarries
St. John's Church
GREVE-DE-LECOQ *
Do. Caves
Six Rues
Avranche House
The Grove
Mont Cambrai

(TUESDAY.)

St. Matthew's Church
Goose Green
Beaumont, New Road
Quennevais
St. Peter's Barracks
St. Ouen's Manor
PLEMONTE *
Grève-au-Lançon ; Caves
Demon's Chair
Green Lanes
Vinchelez
St. Peter's Valley
St. Lauren's Valley

4. (THURSDAY.)

St. Clement's Bay
Witches' Rock
La Rocque
Woodlands
Grouville Church
Gorey Race-Course
Mont Orgueil Castle
Naval School
St. Catherine's Bay
St. Martin's Church
ROZEL MANOR GROUNDS
ROZEL BAY *
Tropical Gardens
St. Saviour's Church
Government House

* Lunch is provided at the places marked with an asterisk.

5. (FRIDAY.)

St. Aubin's
 St. Brelade's Bay and Church
 La Moye
 Granite Quarries
 Corbière Rocks
 La Rocco Tower
 St. Ouen's Pond
 Kemp Tower
 L'ETACQ *
 St. Ouen's Church
 St. Peter's Valley
 St. Lawrence's Valley
 The Vineries

6. (SATURDAY.)

First Tower
 Millbrook
 Bel Royal
 St. Aubin's Bay
 La Haule
 Les Frontières
 St. Peter's Arsenal
 Do. Church
 St. Ouen's Schools
 Grosnez Castle
 Devil's Bridge
 GRÈVE DE LECQ *
 Do. Caves
 St. Lawrence Church
 Mont Félard.

* Lunch is provided at the places marked with an asterisk.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE groups of islands and rocks in the British Channel, chiefly belonging to England, and generally spoken of as "the Channel Islands," include (1) four principal islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Serk ; (2) a few much smaller but inhabited islands ; and (3) a number of rocks isolated and in groups. The whole form a belt parallel to part of the Normandy coast, trending southwards from Cape la Hogue to Mont St. Michel. The principal groups are south of one another, and lie in the following order as regards England :—Alderney and the Casquets about 60 miles distant ; Guernsey, Herm, and Serk, 70 miles ; Jersey, 90 miles. Of the islands, Jersey is much the largest and most populous. Guernsey has about half the area of Jersey, and about half the population. Alderney is important as a military position, and has a large mixed population. Serk is remarkable for its picturesque beauty, but is thinly peopled compared with Alderney.

The Channel Islands are among the most interesting possessions of the British Crown, and offer greater

variety of attraction to the tourist than any of the watering-places, or other summer and autumn resorts, within easy distance of England. The principal islands all exhibit coast scenery only equalled—not excelled—in the wildest and grandest parts of Cornwall, the west coast of Ireland, and the western islands of Scotland. The interior of Jersey is equal in rural scenery to Devonshire. The language and customs of the country people carry us back to the time of the Norman Conquest; the style of building of the farm-houses is equally ancient. Here the artist will find abundant material for his pencil, the naturalist of every description will fill his note-book and specimen-box, and the invalid will enjoy a climate more equable than any in Europe. These advantages are only counterbalanced by the difficulty of approach. Placed near the French coast, it might be thought that access from that quarter would be easy, but this is hardly the case. To reach the islands from England, the Channel must be crossed, and this transit of about sixty miles is often not pleasant even to those well accustomed to steamboat travel. But when the crossing is made, and the great bay entered in which the islands are grouped, the case is not improved. Owing to the peculiar set of the tides, and the currents produced by the form of the French land, there is an almost perpetual disturbance of the water of this bay, which is crowded with innumerable rocks, some permanently above, and many permanently below the surface, but very many visible or concealed according to the state of the tide, and all

dangerous. There are few days when all the islands can be reached without trouble. Thus boating is neither a very pleasant, nor indeed a safe amusement ; and the rapid rise of the tide requires caution in bathing (except in open sandy bays), and in those delightful exploring trips among the rocks that are nowhere more enticing.

APPROACHES.

The following are the routes by which the islands may be most conveniently visited :—

(1.) Via Southampton.

Daily direct service (Sundays excepted.)

The night mail (9 P.M. except Saturdays, when it is 15.15 P.M.) from London (Waterloo Station) carries a mail for the Channel Islands, leaving Southampton Docks for Guernsey and Jersey every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, throughout the year, at 11.45 P.M., Saturdays at 8.30 P.M. This service is performed by powerful steamers. In fine weather the boat should reach Guernsey at 8 A.M. and Jersey at 10 A.M.*

FARES—Through from London, 31s. and 21s. Return (one month), 45s. and 35s. Southampton to the Islands, 20s. and 14s. Return, 33s. and 23s. Steward's Fees included.

(2.) Via Weymouth.

From Weymouth there is a summer service (carrying mails) by good steamers in connection with the Great Western Railway, leaving Weymouth (May to Oct.) on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening. For the rest of the year on Tuesday and Friday. Time of passage, about six hours to Guernsey.

* Passengers may travel by any previous train. The railway carriages go alongside the steamer at Southampton, and luggage is placed on board without trouble or expense.

FARES as from Southampton. Through tickets given for Oxford, Birmingham, Manchester, etc., *via* Great Western Railway.

Return via Southampton and Weymouth.

The return of these steamers is arranged as follows:—From Jersey, Guernsey, and Southampton, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6.45 A.M., due at Guernsey at 8.45 A.M., in Southampton between 5 and 6 P.M., and in London by special train about 10 P.M. From Jersey, for Guernsey and Weymouth (May to Oct.), on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6.45 A.M., calling at Guernsey about 9 A.M., and reaching Weymouth about 4 P.M. For the rest of the year on Monday and Thursday. The direct boat from Jersey to Southampton leaves on Friday and Monday evenings, according to tide.

(3.) **From London direct.**

A powerful screw-steamer sails from Custom-House Wharf for Jersey on alternate Sunday mornings; returning from Jersey, calling at Guernsey to load, and leaving Guernsey on the following Saturday. Time of passage to Guernsey, 30 hours.

FARES—Direct, 15s. and 10s. Return (35 days), 22s. 6d. and 15s. Stewards, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

(4.) **Via Littlehampton.**

Good screw-steamers sail from Littlehampton to Jersey direct every Tuesday and Friday in connection with trains on the Brighton Railway. Time of passage from Littlehampton to Jersey, 12 to 15 hours. This service is convenient and well conducted.

FARES—To and from London, 21s., 16s., and 10s. Return, 31s. 6d., 24s., and 15s. To and from Littlehampton, 16s., 11s., and 8s. Return, 24s., 16s. 6d., and 12s.

(5.) **St. Malo and Granville.**

From Jersey there are two steamers to France, one running

between St. Helier and St. Malo, and the other between St. Helier and Granville. An occasional steamer also sails to Cherbourg. Time of passage from Jersey to St. Malo, about three hours; between Jersey and Granville nearly as much.

Approaching the islands from England, the Casquets Rocks are first seen. They are parts of a numerous group about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west, and half a mile across. They occupy a prominent position, and are extremely dangerous to ships coming up channel. They rise abruptly out of deep water in the direct track of vessels. There are three lights on them, all revolving and placed on towers. The lights are 112 feet above the water, each light being of the first class, and visible in fine weather for twenty miles. A bell is sounded in foggy weather. There are two landing-places on the rocks, but the landing is always difficult and only occasionally possible. The Casquets are connected with Alderney by the Burhou islands, and by other islands, rocks, and shoals. There are two passages between the Casquets and Alderney, the principal one being the Swinge (*passer au Singe*), close to Alderney. This is both narrow and shallow, but is the usual passage. The other is wider and deeper, but more dangerous.

From the Casquets to Guernsey, and thence to Jersey, the passage is greatly affected by the state of the tide. Within the Bay of St. Michel, the tide-wave is multiplied and complicated to an extraordinary degree. The rise at Jersey is nearly 40 feet, at Guernsey 30,

and at Alderney 20 feet at high spring-tides. At neap tides these figures are reduced to 23, 19, and 13 feet respectively. The height and strength of the tides are subject to much modification by winds.

The currents in these waters by no means correspond to the course of the tidal wave, and are very complicated. Generally the stream flows from half flood to half ebb, and ebbs from half ebb to half flood. Between Guernsey and the Casquets the current sets from every point of the compass during each tide, and thus in foggy weather the navigation is both difficult and dangerous.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY.



OLD CROMLECH, FORMERLY NEAR ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.

The earliest history of the Channel Islands belongs to a period of which we have no written records. Cromlechs, menhirs, and other monuments of a very ancient people, still exist, and were till within a century extremely numerous. Remains buried under them

have in some few instances been preserved, and they include vessels of coarse clay, and stone weapons and implements. Many of these were collected and have been described by F. C. Lukis, Esq. of Guernsey, whose museum, at his house in the Grange Road, St. Peter Port, is of the highest interest, and should be visited by every one interested in antiquities and archæology.* There are still some good specimens of cromlechs and menhirs in Guernsey and Jersey, and some less perfect in Alderney. These will be alluded to in the detailed accounts of the islands.

That the written history of the Channel group is comparatively recent the names of the islands are sufficient proof. It has been customary to recognise in Jersey a modification of *Cæsarea* (its name in the Itinerary of Antoninus); more probably both *Jers-ey* and *Guerns-ey* (Grass-isle and Green-isle) were originally Norse names, the former being modified by the Latins and thus made to pay a forced compliment to the emperor. The name of Alderney (*Riduna* of Antoninus and *Aurigny* of the late Normans) may have had a similar Norse origin. At any rate there is nothing that shows a trace of Celtic origin, either in the names of the islands or of the principal places within them.

Although the islands were certainly known and visited, and perhaps permanently inhabited from time to time before the Roman occupation of Gaul, and con-

* Mr. Lukis is also an excellent naturalist. His museum is private, but we are sure that its treasures would be open on application to any one taking an interest in its contents.

tinued to attract some attention in the early centuries of the Christian era, it was not till the sixth century that they seem to have taken a definite position in history. About that time St. Helerius in Jersey, and St. Sampson in Guernsey, seem to have flourished. They are patron saints, and the town of St. Helier's in the one island, and St. Sampson's in the other, have immortalised them. They were probably Irish saints. A certain St. Maglorius accompanied them.

From this important event to the occupation of the islands by the Northmen, during the ninth century, there are few records, and we only mention the Northmen to introduce the name of Rollo, the father of William Duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England, who frequently appears in the island histories. During this time the islanders were passing under Norman influence, and assuming a character they have never since lost. A curious appeal, in which the aggrieved person calls out Ha ! Ro ! is still occasionally made in the islands, and is clearly traceable to this chieftain. It is made in some cases of trespass.

During the reign of the first four kings of England the islands were alternately under English and Norman rulers. It is not, indeed, till the time of John that any important political event is recorded as affecting them. This prince is said to have given constitutions to the islands. The authenticity of the so-called Guernsey charter of King John is very doubtful, and its value *nil*; but it is at least certain that from its date the islands have existed in a distinct political condition,

and that since then they have never been removed from English allegiance.

Still, however, and for some time afterwards, the ecclesiastical union with France was preserved, and they were included within the diocese of Coutances. It was not till the Reformation that this connection was severed. In 1656 the Bishop of Coutances acted for the last time as Metropolitan, and two years afterwards the islands were attached to the See of Winchester, to which they still belong. Towards the end of the fourteenth century the islands were by common consent freed from aggression on the part of France, in accordance with a safe conduct granted to Guernsey in 1372, and recognised by successive monarchs. In the reign of Henry V., however, Jersey was held by the French for six years.

The character of the Reformation in the islands was essentially Puritan and Presbyterian. This naturally governed the local politics during the civil war ; but the two principal islands varied, Jersey becoming loyalist, and Guernsey republican, although each remained inflexibly Protestant. Charles II, when Prince of Wales, took refuge in Jersey in 1646, landing at Elizabeth Castle, and taking up his residence at Mont Orgueil. He remained in the island, however, little more than a month. In 1651 the islands were in the full possession of the Parliament, but after the Restoration they returned to their allegiance without difficulty.

Under William III. the privilege of neutrality that

had been so long enjoyed by the islands was abolished, but with this the chance of privateering began, and was of far greater value. Imperfect and badly organised attacks were made on Jersey in 1779 and 1781, by the French. The latter was defeated by the gallantry of Major Pierson, who, however, was killed in the market-place. His death forms the subject of an admirable picture by Copley.* This was the last attempt of the French to take possession of the island.

During the American war the islands, especially Guernsey, prospered greatly by privateering and smuggling. This prosperity increased during the French wars that followed, and was continued by regular traffic after the peace. Their political condition has been uniformly quiet. The suppression of smuggling has been effected rather from the change of English law than from any legislative measures carried into operation with unusual stringency. The islands are and have long been eminently loyal to the person of the reigning monarch.

LANGUAGE.

The language of the islands is very peculiar. Its basis is unquestionably the Norman-French or Anglo-Norman, by whichever name national feeling may prompt the writer to describe it. Cultivated first in England, and then gradually absorbed in Saxon combination so as to become English, Englishmen have long since lost all recognition of it as a distinct dialect.

* This picture is now in the National Collection at South Kensington.

Cultivated also in France it has become modern French. Each main development thus possesses a vast and increasing literature; while the parent tongue, with such modifications as could be produced by races not very dissimilar in essentials but rarely agreeing in details, still remains among the Channel Islands as a spoken language, though without other literature than a few modern poems and newspaper articles.

There are three tolerably well-marked dialects—those of Jersey, Guernsey, and Serk. Possibly there may have been another in Alderney, but specimens are wanting, and even of the Serk there are no written examples. Of the modern Jersey *patois* the following extract is a specimen. It is part of a letter accompanying a few lines to the memory of Wace, a Jerseyman of the 12th century, or, as the writer, Mr. John Sullivan, says :—

“ Daeux traïs rimmes à la memouaïthe de Maistre Wace, un vier Prêtre Gerriaïs qui m'passe bain près du cœur, quoi qu'il yiait bétost huit chents ans que le pouor' bouanhomme erpose paisiblement souos la blièste. J'ai bain des fais paslait à mes ammins à l'endrait d'esl'ver un monueusement à s'nhoneu, mais chest comme si j'm'capuchais la teste contre la pathé, il ont poeux de desmouaizir quicq'herpins; Eh! mon Gui il en laissoñt drièthe ieux d'ches fréluques, nou n'les mettra pou à lus servir d'ouothilli quand nou les pliache'cha dans lues dernièthe grande naïthe casaque, et que non l'z'envietha à s'er'poser dans lbian grand Gardin à noutr' ammin le Ministre Fillieu.”

The following is a part of the poem :—

“ Oh de grâces sauvons nouotre langue Gerriaïse,
Car chest un vier paslin dign' d'être respectai.

Disons à nos esfants qu'il est bain vénérable,
 Accouostumons les dan à l'entendre tréjours.
 Sou ne le d'visiez pas, j'essais bain minséable
 Ah ! ertenais le bain et l'paslais touos les jours."

The difference between the Guernsey and Jersey dialect will be appreciated on comparing the above with the following extract of a poem by Mr. G. Metivier, one of a large collection :—

" TU ME R'QUEMANDAIS LES FILLES.

" J'en ai veue de bien des sortes
 Sans en profitair grandment ;
 Quand nou prend l'achie trop forte,
 Men vier garçon, nou s'en r'pent ;
 Ma tête n'est qu'à maanti grise,
 Mais, sage ou fo, jâne ou vier,
 Je n'frai jamais la sottise
 De m'génair pour daeux biaux iers."

Note.—The following translations into modern French may be convenient for comparison :—“ Deux ou trois rimes à la mémoire de Maistre Wace, un vieux Prêtre qui me passe bien près du cœur, quoi qu'il y'ait bientôt huit cents ans que le pauvre bonhomme repose paisiblement sous le gazon.* J'ai bien des fois parlé à mes amis au sujet d'élever un monument à son honneur, mais c'est comme si je me cognais la tête contre un mur, ils ont peur de dépenser quelques sous—et, mon Dieu, ils en laisseront derrière eux de ces fréluques, on ne les mettra point à leur servir d'oreiller, quand nous les placerons dans leur dernier grand habit noir (cercueil) et qu'on les enverra se reposer dans le beau grand jardin (le cimetière) de notre ami le Révérend Filleul (le recteur de la Paroisse).”

“ Oh ! de grâces sauvons notre langue Jersiase,
 Car c'est un vieux patois digne d'être respecté,

* “ Sous la bliète” means sod, or “ under the turf” (in his grave).

Disons à nos enfans qu'il est bien vénérable,
Accoutumons-les donc à l'entendre toujours ;
Si vous ne l'parliez pas, je serais misérable,
Ah ! retenez-le bien, parlez-le tous les jours."

" TU ME RECOMMANDES LES FILLES.

" J'en ai vu de bien des sortes
Sans en profiter grandement,
Quand on prend choses trop fortes
Mon vieux garçon l'on s'en repent,
Ma tête n'est qu'à moitié grise,
Mais sage ou fou, jeune ou vieux,
Je ne ferai jamais la sottise
De me gêner pour deux beaux yeux."

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Channel Islands is peculiar. It is remarkable especially for its equability, and differs essentially in many points both from the climates of England and France. The days in summer are rarely hot, and the nights are cool and pleasant. The latter part of summer is generally fine, passing into early autumn without perceptible change. The autumn in ordinary seasons is singularly equable, and lasts very late into the year. Storms and occasional heavy rains mark the approach of the equinox, but cold does not then set in, and night frosts are rarely felt before December. In October occurs what is called St. Martin's summer, and similar weather marks the last month of the year. During spring, winds from northerly quarters are frequent, violent, and disagreeable. They feel cold, but are not often

accompanied by frost. They are often very dry. During the other seasons, southerly and westerly winds prevail.

Of the different islands, Guernsey possesses the typical climate, and is decidedly the most favourable for invalids. It is warmer in winter, and somewhat cooler in summer than Jersey. It is, however, damper, the atmosphere being more cloudy, and more rain falling on more days in the year. In Jersey the rains are somewhat heavier; continued rain is rare in all the islands. The thermometer range is smaller in Guernsey, and the barometer range in Jersey. The two islands occupy distinct positions with regard to the great atmospheric wave, and though so near they rarely agree exactly in temperature or pressure of the air.

The mean annual rainfall in Guernsey is about 35 inches, and in Jersey something less. The mean number of days on which rain falls is 164. October is the wettest month, and from October to January inclusive is the wettest season of the year. During these four months, the fall is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. More rain falls during the night than during the day. Not only is a long continuance of rain unusual, but a wet morning is generally succeeded by a fine afternoon. Snow falls rarely. Hail falls at all seasons, but not frequently, and never very heavily. The air is frequently clouded. Dense sea-fogs are common in May and June. The dews are very heavy in all the islands.

The above brief outlines of the climate of the island

are abridged from a chapter on the subject in "The Channel Islands."^{*} The reader is referred to that work for the observations on which these conclusions are based.

The climate of Alderney is considered drier and more bracing than that of Guernsey, but south-westerly winds are more prevalent. There have been no continued observations recorded by competent observers, either in Alderney or Serk, but it is believed that the two islands agree more with each other than with Guernsey or Jersey.

The climate of the islands is favourable to the health of old people and children, and is no doubt capable of checking the progress of most chronic diseases, and of pulmonary consumption in its early stages. Rheumatism, however, is common, and liver complaints are not unfrequent. Visitors are occasionally troubled with boils after a short residence, but these produce no permanent mischief. The islands are quite free from miasma, and there is much less of depressing influence in the climate than their position might lead one to expect.

It may safely be said that all the islands of the Channel group are admirably adapted to restore the health, and strengthen, both mentally and bodily, the overtaxed energies of the inhabitants of great

* "The Channel Islands." By David Thomas Ansted, M.A., F.R.S., etc., and Robert Gordon Latham, M.D., F.R.S., etc. With Illustrations, drawn by Paul J. Naftel. London : Allen and Co. 1862.

cities. They afford a pure clear atmosphere containing a large quantity of saline matter and iodine, and the frequent high winds ensure a constant freshness, preventing the depressing effect sometimes accompanying humidity.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Owing to the peculiar climate of the Channel Islands, the vegetable productions, both indigenous and introduced, are highly interesting and varied. Of the familiar land plants, excluding ferns and mosses, there are nearly 900 species named and described, and of these only about 160 are common to all the islands. More than one-fourth part are peculiar to Jersey, while only about 50 species absent in Jersey are found in Guernsey, Serk, and Herm. Practically Jersey approximates in its botany to the adjacent shores of Normandy, while Guernsey and Serk, and the small islands between them, form one outlying and connected group. Alderney again is distinct, and possesses a comparatively rich and varied fauna.

“When, however, we pass to the consideration of the special tribes characteristic of a moist clouded climate, we find that Guernsey, with half the area of Jersey, almost equals, or even exceeds that island in the number of species. Thus, of 25 known species of ferns found in the islands, 21 occur in Guernsey, and only 20 in Jersey. Of these, 5 are peculiar to Guernsey, and only 2 to Jersey. The number and

proportions of unnamed varieties would illustrate the same peculiarity in a manner yet more marked ; and the richness of fern vegetation is certainly far greater in the smaller, damper, and cloudier, but more temperate island."*

There is much that is striking to the stranger in the vegetation of the islands. The ilex or evergreen oak is eminently characteristic. It is well grown, and constantly retains its bright green foliage. The elm is also common, and the beech grows well. Trees are not approved of by the farmers in either of the islands, as they are believed to harbour birds. They are not lofty, but neither are they disfigured and cut off by sea winds. The common furze and bramble are the most prominent shrubs. 'Butcher's broom' (*ruscus aculeatus*) is also very abundant in the hedges.

Both Jersey and Guernsey are wonderfully rich in wild flowers, some of which are not indigenous, though now naturalised. Several orchids, a great variety of beautiful grasses, the foxglove, some ixias, the horned poppy, and the great sea-stock, are among those that brighten the landscape. Of flowerless plants, the ferns are first in interest. The hart's-tongue and the species called respectively the male and the lady ferns are perhaps the most striking, but the common brake is extremely luxuriant. The *blechnum* or hard fern is common, and the prickly ferns may also be noticed. Mosses are abundant, and grow very freely in Guernsey. They are less common in Jersey, and in Serk the

* Ansted and Latham's "Channel Islands," p. 198.

variety is small. Lichens freely grow and cover the granite and other rocks in all the islands. Upwards of two hundred species of sea-weeds are named as belonging to the islands, but the lists are not complete. The *Fucus* and *Laminaria*, under the name of *Vraic*, afford an important harvest to the islanders, and a very picturesque scene for the artist.

Owing to their peculiar climate, both Jersey and Guernsey are singularly adapted for garden cultivation, and a great number of foreign plants and trees may be seen in both islands flourishing and almost naturalised. Guernsey is most remarkable for flowers, and Jersey for fruit, but both are rich in every kind of vegetation. The Guernsey lily, introduced by accident from Japan, now grows and flowers freely. The camellia is more full in flowering, and grows more luxuriantly, than anywhere in Europe. The geranium grows and remains as a standard during winter in a manner only familiar to those who have seen it at Gibraltar and Malaga. The arbutus ripens its winter strawberry perfectly. The magnolia (two species) grows to be a noble tree. The myrtle is trained against houses, and spreads to a height only limited by that of the house it clings to. The fuchsia is a common and large tree. Yuccas and the Mexican aloe flower freely. Besides the lilies already mentioned, the Cape bulbs all grow well in Guernsey; and the *gladiolus*, *ixia*, and *bella-donna* are so frequent and so beautiful as to be almost characteristic of the gardens in these islands.

There are few indigenous quadrupeds and few rep-

ties, but upwards of two hundred species of birds have been named, most of them from Guernsey, which is a convenient resting-place for those kinds that delight in the storm, and love rugged cliffs and dashing waves. Five species of wild goose, sixteen of wild duck, five of plover, six of gull, two of petrel, two of wild swan, and five of grebe, besides puffins, cormorants, auks, and others, all illustrate this. Bitterns and herons, snipes and woodcocks, terns, and even the avocet, swell the list.

The variety of fish round the shores of the islands is not less striking, and these again are chiefly caught round Guernsey, and at the Minquiers. The wrasse, or rock-fish, the whiting-pollack, the gar-fish, or green-bone, and the gigantic conger, never fail. Turbot, brill, dory, mullet, cod, mackerel, bonito, and tunny, are also among the productions of the sea that supply the market; while the sword-fish, sun-fish, angel-fish, and even the sea-horse, the lamprey, and the blue shark, find their way from time to time to the shoals, and enter the bays of the islands. A kind of smelt called the *roselet*, and a sand-eel, the *lançon*, are delicate little morsels, sometimes very plentiful.

Bivalve and univalve shells and their inhabitants abound in the seas and on the rocky shores of the islands, and several species of boring shells, terebratula, mussel, cockle, and triton, are found, that do not belong to the British fauna. This is the case also with the crustaceans, some of which attain unusually large dimensions. The crab, the lobster, and the craw-

fish, or spiny lobster, are common, and supply the London market. Shrimps are abundant, but are not much eaten. The *Haliotis* or *Ormer* (*sea-ear* or *oreille-de-mer*) is very common both in Jersey and Guernsey, and is used for food. It is also eaten in Sark.

The rocks and some of the caves round Guernsey and Sark especially, but also round the other islands, are marvellously peopled with sea anemones, and with a multitude of species of zoophytes. Upwards of eighty species of these are named, and the varieties are numerous. The more common species cover the rocks at half-tide, leaving little room for the rarer and more interesting species. Patches of colour due to the presence of these animals characterise many parts of the coast. Serk is of all the islands the most rich in these tribes, and the Gouliot caves in that island are unrivalled. Numerous sponges inhabit similar localities.

The Channel Islands are rich in most departments of animal as well as vegetable life, and there is ample room for discovery in all departments of natural history. Whether on land, on a sandy or rocky shore above high-water mark, in that wild and interesting field that in these islands intervenes between tides, or in those deeper recesses which the water never leaves, life is ever present, and the forms of life are so rich, so varied, so beautiful, and so accessible, that no one need tire of the pursuit of natural history when placed within their range.

GEOLOGY.

The mere fact of the existence of the Channel Islands in the part of the ocean in which they are placed, and under the circumstances of the adjacent shores, suggests to the geologist that they must be battered and worn, and must consist of the fragments of some hard rock corresponding to other similar rock on the side of Brittany or Normandy. In point of fact, all the outlying islands are granitic, while Jersey and Alderney alone exhibit stratified rocks of the ordinary kind, and these in no great abundance nor containing fossils. It might therefore be imagined that the islands possess little geological interest, but this is by no means the case. They abound in illustrations of the structure of crystalline metamorphic rocks and their veins, and they present innumerable and most instructive examples of some of the most recent changes that have taken place upon the earth.

The rocks throughout the islands are chiefly varieties of granite, and they contain in abundance the minerals belonging to such material. Very beautiful crystals of felspar and hornblende, many kinds of quartz in a crystalline state, and delicate crystals of mica, are common. Epidote, actinolite, and other minerals are characteristic. Asbestos and other minerals containing magnesia, besides serpentine as a rock, are found. Chlorite is everywhere abundant. The granites of all the islands, but especially of Guernsey, are well adapted for economic purposes. They be-

long almost entirely to the variety called syenite, in which hornblende replaces the mica of ordinary granite.

Except Jersey and Alderney, the islands are so far denuded of any rocky covering they may once have possessed, that the granitic or gneissic foundation is generally laid bare. Alderney has a few patches of sandstone, and Jersey presents some shales, schists, and conglomerates, as well as sandstone.

Raised beaches, affording proof of elevation within the latest geological period, and submarine forests, illustrating the converse phenomenon of recent depression, may be observed in most of the islands, and it is thus certain that alterations of level have taken place within comparatively modern times. Earthquakes also have been felt. Important shocks have been recorded, especially about the 8th, 11th, and 12th centuries. In December 1843, and again in April 1853, there were earthquake shocks of some magnitude, shaking buildings and ringing church bells.

One of the most interesting points of study for the geologist is derived from the great change now going on owing to the mechanical action of the waves and the large surface of rock exposed. The coasts of all the islands are so deeply indented by the waves, there are so many outlying rocks and eroded caverns, there are so many veins of soft rock enclosed in hard, and of hard rock penetrating soft, and such innumerable boulders and fragments of rock in every little bay, that the modern changes are rapid and very great. No

more instructive locality for the study of such changes could be pointed out.

Another result of weathering is seen in the extremely deep and thorough disintegration of the granite in many places. Twenty or even thirty feet below the surface, the granite is in some parts of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, converted into a kind of gravel that can be dug out for the garden-paths, and thus rendered useful. It is only some parts of the rock that thus decompose, the rest remaining in hard nodules that look as if they had been rolled.

Sands are found on the shores of all the islands, and they are blown by the prevalent winds so as to form thick beds in certain localities. Deposits of brick-clay and pottery-clay are found in the principal islands.

The details of the geology will be noticed in the general account of each island.

LAWS AND CONSTITUTION.

The islands form two distinct groups in matters of law and constitution, Jersey alone constituting one group, and Guernsey with the smaller islands another. Alderney and Sark, however, though intimately connected with Guernsey in government, have separate legal existence.

Each group at present has a Lieutenant-Governor, a Judge, called the Bailiff, a Dean, or local ecclesiastical superior, a States Assembly, and a Royal Court. The

rights and privileges of these officers and bodies are very different in the two governments.

At the present time there is much dissatisfaction expressed as to the working of the Jersey system, and it is likely to undergo important change. Guernsey is more quiet, and less objection is felt to the working of its constitution.

The States is, in some respects, a popular assembly. Its origin is doubtful, but it cannot be traced back beyond the middle ages. In Jersey it is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bailiff, who presides, the twelve Jurats of the Royal Court, the Rectors of the twelve parishes, the Constables of the parishes, and fourteen elected persons called Deputies. The law officers of the crown, called Procureur-General, Avocat de la Reine, and Vicomte or Sheriff, possess seats but not votes. The jurisdiction of the Court is large. In Guernsey the States of Deliberation are composed of the Bailiff, who presides, the twelve Jurats, the eight Rectors, the Procureur, and the Deputies. There is also a much larger body called the Elective States, but it has little power.

In Jersey, the whole number of members is fifty-two. In Guernsey, it is only thirty-seven, and there the Lieutenant-Governor and the Sheriff (Prevôt) sit, but do not vote. They may, however, address the States. The main business of legislation is carried on in Jersey by the States. The Royal Court—which in Jersey is simply judicial—possesses a large amount of legislative power in Guernsey, and has also judicial functions.

It is a peculiar feature in the islands, that no member of the Royal Court (which consists of the bailiff and twelve magistrates—jurats—expressly elected) has, of necessity, enjoyed the advantage of a legal education. As this court is a judicial body, it is clear that the administration of law and justice is hardly sufficiently provided for. The court is divided into several smaller courts, taking different departments, and requiring only one, two, or three jurats as a quorum. An appeal lies to the full court. Very recently there has been a considerable modification of the criminal law in Jersey, and a magistrate has been appointed to preside in matters of police.

English Acts of Parliament, after registration, become laws of the islands.

The proceedings in the various courts are carried on in the French language (not the island patois). The pleadings are simple, and in criminal cases the forms of proceeding are assimilated to that of the English courts. The English language is sometimes used when one or both parties are English.

The laws of property in the islands are very peculiar, and the succession of property is strictly limited. The property of a parent must be divided according to a certain method—the eldest son taking the house. The father of a family cannot, even during life, give more than his legal portion to any one child. In the case of lands being sold, the lord of the manor can claim a right of pre-emption, and even after a sale has been

concluded with other parties, their right remains for a limited period.

Both natives and strangers are liable to arrest for debt contracted within the islands, and the mere declaration of any one assuming to be a creditor is sufficient proof. A creditor can seize either the chattels or person of his debtor, but not both. Extreme annoyance is sometimes caused to strangers by the arbitrary and unjust exercise of this right, but there is, at present, no redress.

The tenure of land is very peculiar ; and no one should undertake to purchase real property without sound professional advice. Leases are not binding if the lessee die or become insolvent.

In Ecclesiastical matters both Jersey and Guernsey are under the Bishop of Winchester, who comes over from time to time to confirm. There is little actual power vested in the Dean, who is in each island one of the Rectors, but he has usually a good deal of influence. There are Ecclesiastical Courts in each of the larger islands.

Visitors would do well to read the romance of *The Toilers of the Sea*, by Victor Hugo, for many years a resident in these islands. The book abounds in the most interesting descriptions of the scenery, and the customs of the people.

SKELETON TOURS.

The tourist will find it convenient to make Jersey and Guernsey successively his head-quarters, if he desires to see the Channel Islands properly. It is quite impossible to do justice to them in any other way. At Jersey he will be able in a few days, if necessary, to visit the most remarkable points, but weeks are required if he would exhaust the objects of interest. From Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, and Herm can be visited, and though the island of Guernsey is only half the size of Jersey, its bays are so much smaller, and the proportion of the coast that requires to be visited so much greater, that almost as much time is needed for that island as for the other. Sark is marvellous in its resources. Many tourists, making a day's excursion thither from Guernsey or Jersey, think they have seen it, and come away rather disappointed. Those who can devote a week or even a longer time to work out and examine its curiosities, will find every day filled up with excursions, each full of novelty and interest. Alderney is sooner seen, but has much to interest the traveller. Presuming that the visitor has but a limited time, we will venture to sketch out work for a week, a fortnight, and also a more complete tour.

ONE WEEK'S TOUR.

First day.—JERSEY—St. Helier's, Elizabeth Castle, and Fort Regent. Drive to St. Aubin's and thence walk to St. Brelade's and the Corbières. Back to St. Helier's.

Second day.—JERSEY *continued*—Hougue Bie, Mont Orgeuil, Rozel Bay, Bouley Bay, and Bonne Nuit Bay. Return to St. Helier's.

Third day.—JERSEY *continued*—St. Peter's Valley to Grève de Lecq, Plémont, L'Etac, and back.

Fourth day.—Proceed to GUERNSEY.—See St. Peter Port, the Harbour, and Castle Cornet. Drive to Fermain Bay and Moulin Huet, and thence to Petit Bot, and back to the town.

Fifth day.—GUERNSEY *continued*.—Pleinmont, Rocquaine, Lihou, Vazon, and Cobo. Then back to town.

Sixth day.—GUERNSEY *continued*—The Vale, L'Ancrese, Bordeaux Harbour and Druidical Remains, St. Sampson's, Ivy Castle, and back to town.

FORTNIGHT'S TOUR.

First day.—JERSEY—St. Helier's, Elizabeth Castle and Hermitage, Fort Regent, College grounds (for view), La Hougue Bie.

Second day.—JERSEY *continued*—Gorey by Pontac (St. Clement's Bay) and Grouville Church; Mont Orgeuil and St. Catherine's Bay; Rozel. The pedestrian might sleep at Rozel, but it would be more convenient to have a carriage in attendance at Trinity Church, and drive back to St. Helier's.

Third day.—JERSEY *continued*—Bonne Nuit, and the coast to the Grève-de-Lecq. Sleep at the Grève-de-Lecq.

Fourth day.—JERSEY *continued*—The coast to Plémont, and the caves and rocks at Plémont, and the Grève au Langon. Grosnez, and the coast to L'Etac. Sleep at L'Etac.

Fifth day.—JERSEY *continued*.—St. Ouen's Bay to the Corbières, St. Brelade's Bay, and St. Aubin's Bay.

Sixth day.—Proceed to GUERNSEY.—See the town and har-

bour. Visit Les Terres, and the new walk under the Fort; thence walk to Fermain Bay, Jerbourg, Moulin Huet, and back to the town.

Seventh day.—GUERNSEY *continued*—Saint's Bay, Icart, Petit Bot, and the coast to Pleinmont. Sleep at Pleinmont, where there is a good inn.

Eighth day.—GUERNSEY *continued*—Rocquaine Bay, Lihou, L'Erée, Perelle, Vazon, and Cobo bays. Sleep at Munday's Hotel (comfortable accommodation).

Ninth day.—GUERNSEY *continued*—King's Mills and St. Sa-
viour's, St. Peter's Valley, St. Andrew's, and the Catel. Return to the town.

Tenth day.—GUERNSEY *continued*.—L'Ancresse Common and Druidical remains, Bordeaux Harbour, the Vale Castle and Church, St. Sampson's and the Ivy Castle.

Eleventh and Twelfth days.—Serk, Alderney, and Herm, according to the weather, and the sailing of steamboats.

With longer time at disposal, the immediate neighbourhood of the larger towns, as well as the detached islands, will, of course, be seen to much greater advantage. The museum of Mr. Lukis in Guernsey should not be omitted.

COMPLETE TOUR.

(A MONTH TO SIX WEEKS, OR TWO MONTHS.)

JERSEY.—(1.) *St. Helier's* and neighbourhood, with excursions to Pontac and St. Clement's Bay, three or four days. (2.) *Gorey*, for Mont Orgeuil; the coast, as far as Bouley Bay; and perhaps Bonne Nuit. [Or Bonne Nuit might serve as a resting-place for one night for the surrounding scenery.] (3.) *Grève-de-Lecq*, for the coast from Sorel Point (La Houle), and Plémont. (4.) *L'Etac*, for the coast from Plémont thither; the Bay and Pond of St. Ouen, St. Ouen's Manor-house, etc. (5.) *St. Brelade's* or *St. Aubin's*, for the coast from the Corbières to Noirmont and the Quenvais. (6.) Rides and walks in the interior. Allowing for wet weather, about three weeks might well be occupied in this tour.

GUERNSEY.—St. Peter Port and the immediate neighbourhood. (1.) Walks in various directions. (2.) Driving and walk.

ing to Fermain, Jerbourg, Moulin Huet, Petit Port, and Saint's Bay, to Icart. (3.) Moye Point, the Gouffre, Corbières, and other headlands, to Pleinmont. (4.) St. Andrew's, St. Saviour's, King's Mills, and Câtel. (5.) L'Ancrelle and St. Sampson's, and the neighbourhood. From Munday's Hotel the bays on the west coast may be seen in two or three days. About a fortnight would be required to see all these points. At least three days should be allowed for the town, the museum of Mr. Lukis, and the walks near the sea.

HERM.—A boat excursion from Guernsey. One day is usual, but two are better, sleeping at Purday's. JETHOU would take another day. It is not safe to attempt to go to Herm or Jethou in doubtful or squally weather, or without a boatman perfectly familiar with the islands.

SERK.—It is quite impossible to see Serk thoroughly in less than a week, if the visitor means to examine the cliffs, small bays, and rocks. A fortnight or three weeks is not too much. BRECHOU takes one day; but it is necessary to watch carefully, and take advantage of the first weather that admits of a safe passage to and fro. It is not always possible to return from Serk in a sailing boat.

ALDERNEY.—Three or four days are enough for Alderney, including the journey out and home. With another day, the Casquets may be reached, provided the weather is favourable, but this is rarely the case.

CHAUSSEY ISLANDS.—These islands are best visited from Granville, with which town there is frequent communication from St. Helier's. One day is as much as most tourists would care to spend on the "Grande Isle," but the naturalist might desire more, as there is much matter of interest that would take some time to investigate.

COST OF LIVING, ETC.

The expense of a visit to the Channel Islands is moderate, even to tourists, compared with an English, Welsh, or Scotch trip, but there is less difference than formerly. For residents, the advantages are still considerable. Except a small amount payable on all imports, the islands are untaxed, so far as strangers are concerned. The prices of tea, sugar, wine, spirits, and tobacco, are thus greatly below the prices of those articles in England, where they are subject to heavy excise dues. The owners of real property in the islands are required to pay a property-tax on all their possessions, whether in or out of the islands. Rent in the islands is moderate. Servants are difficult to find, and expect wages fully equal to those given in country places in England. Meat is good and cheap, the price being from 8d. to 9d. per Jersey pound (currency). Butter is also good and cheap. The island cows are celebrated for their yield of milk, and it is certainly excellent as well as abundant. Fish and shell-fish are abundant and cheap. Fruit and vegetables are generally both good and cheap, at least in comparison with town prices in England.

In Jersey, British coins are chiefly current, and British currency is demanded in the hotels throughout the island. French coins are chiefly current in Guernsey, but there also the hotel charges are in British money. The island currency in all the islands

is inferior in value to British currency, so that when this is used there is a small advantage gained by the purchaser. The sovereign is worth about £1 : 0 : 10 currency in Guernsey, and £1 : 1 : 8 in Jersey. The Guernsey or Jersey and the French penny nearly correspond in value.

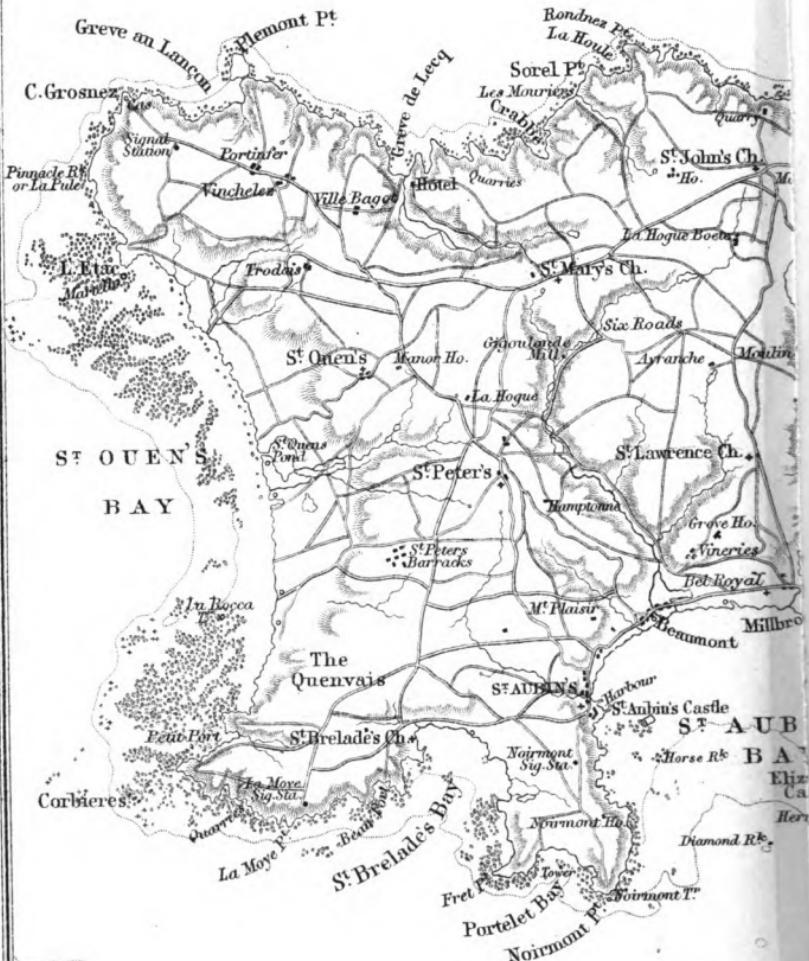
There is also an advantage in the island weights, the local pound being nearly two ounces heavier than avoirdupois. The gallon, on the other hand, is nearly half a pint smaller. On the whole, in buying by the pound, the price per English pound, English currency, is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than it would be if island money and weight corresponded with English. The exact relative value of money, weights, and measures will be found in the special articles on Jersey and Guernsey. (See pages 39 and 97.)

There is, in Guernsey, a convenient circulation of trustworthy one-pound notes, but it is wiser not to take them out of the island. In Jersey, great caution is needed in taking the local notes. The Guernsey currency passes in Serk. Alderney is chiefly British in its monetary arrangements.

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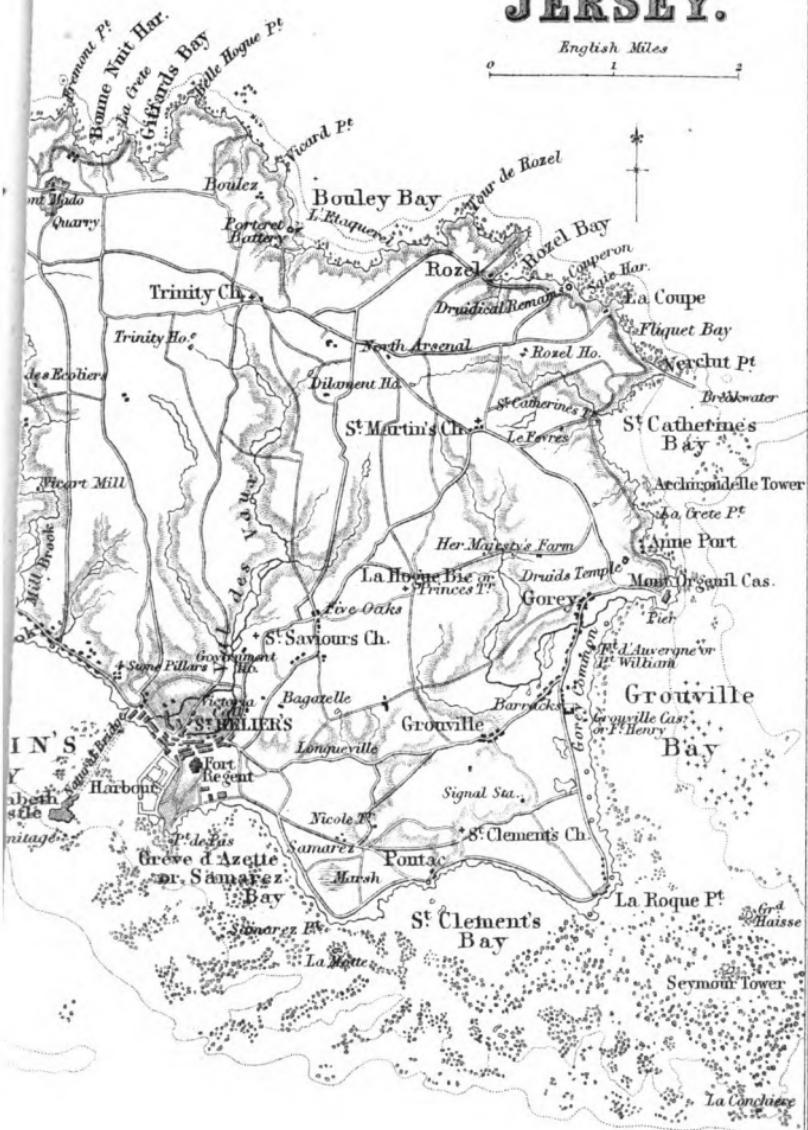
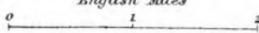
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JERSEY.

English Miles



Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edin^r

Edinburgh.

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JERSEY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

For Landing Arrangements, Hotels, etc., see St. Helier's,
page 41.

Latitude, $49^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{4}'$ to $49^{\circ} 10' N.$; longitude, $2^{\circ} 0\frac{3}{4}'$ to $2^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}' W.$ Length, 11 miles from east to west; breadth, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north to south. Area to low-water mark, about 62 square statute miles, or 39,580 acres (English). Area under cultivation, about 25,000 acres. Highest elevation above mean tide, about 300 feet. Population in 1861—Males, 25,304; females, 30,774; total, 56,078. Population diminishing. Decrease since 1851, 1058. Inhabited houses in 1861, 8,338. Chief town, St. HELIER'S. Other towns, GOREY and St. AUBIN'S. Parishes, St. Helier's, St. Saviour's, St. Martin's, Trinity, Grouville, St. Clement's, St. Lawrence's, St. Peter's, St. Brelade's, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Ouen's.

JERSEY is a compact island of oblong form. The east coast is about sixteen miles west of the coast of Normandy. The south coast is about forty miles north of the coast of Brittany. The north coast is about forty-five miles south of Alderney. Large open bays, terminated by rocky headlands, characterise the east, south, and western shores, while the north coast is remarkable for bold and picturesque cliff scenery. A belt of elevated land from 250 to 300 feet high ranges from east to west on the north side of the island, sloping

somewhat gradually towards the south side. Several small streams intersect the land rather deeply, crossing the country nearly at right-angles to this belt. Smaller streamlets run into the sea by minute cascades on the north side.

Within the coast-line the land is rather flat, and towards the south, south-east, and west, parts of the coast consist of marshes or are covered by loose sand. The interior is well wooded, broken up into small enclosures and intersected in every direction by a network of roads, almost concealed by the overhanging branches of trees, planted in the hedges or fields adjoining.

Jersey is divided naturally into (1.) Table-land, generally cultivated to the edge. (2.) Sand-covered hills, generally barren. (3.) Sandy plains, with a very light soil, well-adapted to certain kinds of culture ; and (4.) Valleys. The table-lands are broken by winding valleys, traversed by small streams of sufficient power to turn mills while descending, but generally losing themselves when they enter the plains. St. Peter's Valley is one of the prettiest, and this, with the valleys leading to the Grève de Lecq and the Mouriers, divide the island into two unequal halves. The Mill Brook occupies another valley, also very pleasing. It opens towards the south.

Some remarks have already been made concerning the climate of Jersey (see p. 14). Its temperature is somewhat more variable than that of Torquay, though much less so than that of Greenwich. The mean

annual temperature is nearly 51°. The annual rainfall, about 30½ inches; the number of days on which rain falls, 151. From October to January, both inclusive, is the wet season, October being the wettest month. February, April, and July are dry months. March and September, the months of the equinoxes, are comparatively dry. May, June, and August, are also dry, but rather wetter than March and September. Jersey is somewhat warmer in summer and colder in winter than Guernsey, and the sky is less clouded. It is generally deemed more relaxing than Guernsey, and less fitted to healthy persons of middle age than to young and old persons, and invalids.

Jersey enjoys a large trade, not only with France and England, but with Holland, India, and Newfoundland. The total number of craft belonging to the island is not far from 450, measuring upwards of 40,000 tons. Of these, the larger vessels are engaged in an important carrying trade in dried cod. The smaller craft are used for fishing and local traffic, and for general trading.

An infantry regiment of the line is stationed at Jersey, but the island is chiefly defended by its own militia. This includes a company of artillery and five regiments. Every male native of the island between sixteen and sixty-five is liable to serve. The total nominal strength amounts to about 10,000 men of all arms. The actual number under arms is 3000.

The language in common use in the town is English, but the inhabitants of the country parishes still

retain their peculiar patois. An example of this has been given in a previous page. The official language is modern French, but English is often substituted when one party in the suit is English.

The cutting of *vraic* or sea-weed is an institution both in Jersey and Guernsey. There are two vraic harvests, one in February and March, lasting five weeks, and again from June till August, lasting about ten weeks. During these periods the growing weed is cut, but the detached sea-weed may be carted at any time. It is chiefly used, either fresh or dried, for manuring the fields, and is very valuable for that purpose. The north-western coast, and the islands and rocks fringing that coast, are the chief sources of the supply. Of the two weeds, *Fucus* and *Laminaria*, commonly used for manure, the fucus contains more organic matter, and is therefore the more valuable, but the laminaria gives the most valuable ash. The fucus (*f. vesiculosus*) is sometimes called bladder-wrack.

The island is celebrated for its breed of cows, which are less valuable, however, than those of Guernsey and Alderney. The cows yield four to five gallons of milk per diem, increasing under peculiarly favourable circumstances to as much as eight gallons. They are milked three times a day. Jersey also exports largely grapes ripened under glass, the well-known Chaumontel pears, and early potatoes. Nearly twenty tons of grapes reach Covent Garden every year from the island, and nearly 160,000 bushels of apples are sent away in favourable years. The export of pears is very important. Vege-

tables of all kinds grow to great perfection, but flowers and garden-produce, though abundant, are not so carefully attended to as the climate deserves. One of the curiosities of the island is the celebrated *cow-cabbage*, a gigantic variety of cabbage cultivated for the sake of the leaves, which are used to convey butter to the market. The stalk is often eight or ten feet long, and is made into walking-sticks, which may be purchased at St. Helier's.

The roads throughout Jersey are good. Omnibuses ply at frequent intervals between the chief town and St. Aubin's. Others run frequently between St. Helier's and Gorey for Mont Orgueil. There are also other regular conveyances, especially during the summer months.

The roads are of two kinds. The new are numerous, wide, and well-planned to intersect the island. They are in good condition. The old roads are winding, narrow, very intricate, and entirely shut out by hedges. Through many of these it would be impossible to drive, but they are perfect marvels of picturesque beauty.

MODE OF SEEING THE ISLAND.

An excellent means of obtaining a general view of the whole island is afforded by the excursion-cars which start every morning for different parts, returning in the afternoon. The cars remain at the most interesting places in the island a sufficient time to admit of there being leisurely inspected. A different route may be

taken each day. The fare is 2s. Carriages can be hired on very moderate terms at any of the livery-stables, and there are few points that cannot be reached on foot from the various villages and towns without more fatigue than is incidental to the nature of excursions. Among the principal livery-stables may be named the Alliance, New Street ; the Percy, Rouge Bouillon ; the Paragon, Grove Place ; Down's, David Place and Apsley Road ; Dunford's Imperial, Springfield Road ; and Fauvel's, 35 Don Street.

We have already remarked that some time is necessary to form an acquaintance with even a moderate proportion of the interesting features of Jersey. To reach the most interesting points on the coast, the tourist needs a fortnight, even if accustomed to hard work. The interior also deserves several days. Merely to look at the principal points from a distance, a very few days will suffice, while to carry on natural history pursuits as many months would hardly be enough.

There are two modes in which the island can be seen. By the one method it will be sufficient to make St. Helier's one's head-quarters, whence a carriage could be taken day by day to some point on or near the coast, and from the halting-place short excursions on foot would enable the tourist to see everything of chief interest in a short time, and to great advantage. The smallness of the island renders a return in the evening a pleasant conclusion of the day's trip.

Should the tourist prefer it, however, he will find at various points, and at very convenient distances, houses

of entertainment amply sufficient for all purposes, and almost invariably clean and economical. In this way a pedestrian tour may be accomplished without difficulty. The objects that ought not to be omitted are the following:—Mont Orgeuil, Rozel, Bouley Bay, Bonne Nuit, Plémont and the Grève au Lançon, L'Etac and St. Ouen's Bay, the Corbières, St. Brelade's, St. Aubin's, and the Hougue Bie or Prince's Tower. For all these, fine weather is indispensable. Detailed information concerning each will be found in the description of the island.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

In Jersey the money, weights, and measures are peculiar, and need explanation. The current coins in circulation are English gold and silver pieces; but in Jersey currency the English shilling is worth thirteen pence, so that there are 260 pence, or £1 : 1 : 8 Jersey currency to the English pound sterling. The pound of Jersey currency is worth 18s. 5*½*d. sterling, nearly. The assimilation of the Jersey with the British currency is desirable, and is making rapid progress. A great variety of local bank-notes are in circulation; but the tourist would do well to confine himself to sovereigns, as some of the notes are very worthless.

The standard of weight in Jersey is the old French standard pound of Charlemagne. This pound contained 7560 grains, or 1 lb. 1*½* oz. 14 gr. One hundred pounds are equivalent to 108 lbs. avoirdupois. For common purposes, 13 Jersey pounds equal 14 lbs. avoirdupois or 25 Jersey equal 27 avoirdupois. The smaller divisions of the pound are as in England; but the old French *gros*, or half quarter ounce, and its half the *demi-gros*, are recognised.

For certain purposes of square measurement, the Jersey computation is very peculiar, the square foot being 20*½* sq. ft. English measurement. In glazier's work, the square foot measures 64 sq. inches English.

For measuring land, the perch is an area of 22 English feet square, or 48·4 sq. ft. Forty perches make a *vergée* (the island acre), containing 2150 square yards (English), or less than half an English acre. Two and a quarter vergées are about equivalent to an English acre.

The Jersey wine gallon contains 247 cubic inches (English), nearly. The Jersey quart thus nearly corresponds to the French litre, being little more than one and a-half English pints.

The general measure of dry goods is the *cabot*, or half-bushel, containing 1204·3 cubic inches (about 4½ imp. gallons). The cabot is divided into five gallons. A larger cabot is used for barley, oats, potatoes, etc., containing 1605·7 cubic inches.

Principal Cab-Stands.

Bereford Street ; Halkett Place ; Broad Street ;
Weighbridge Pier.

Cab Fares—For any distance not exceeding one mile, 1s. ; for each additional mile or fraction of a mile, 6d.

Distances from the Royal Square to the undermentioned places, authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor.

	Miles.		Miles.
St. Clement's Church	2½	Bouley Bay	4½
Grouville Church	2½	St. Peter's Church	4½
Gorey	4	St. Ouen's Church	6
Mont Orgueil Castle	4½	St. Lawrence's Church	8
St. Saviour's Church	1	St. John's Church	5½
St. Martin's Church	3½	St. Mary's Church	5½
Rozel Barracks	5½	St. Brelade's Church	5½
Trinity Church	3½	St. Aubin's Harbour	3½

IF TAKEN BY THE HOUR.

For the first hour, 2s. 6d. ; for each half-hour, 1s.
100 lbs. luggage allowed.

Omnibuses.—From St. Helier's to Gorey, from Exeter Inn, Queen Street (five ways): By St. Saviour's, St. Martin's, and Fal-donet ; or St. Clement's and Grouville.

St. Aubin's, leaving the Red Lion, Halkett Place.

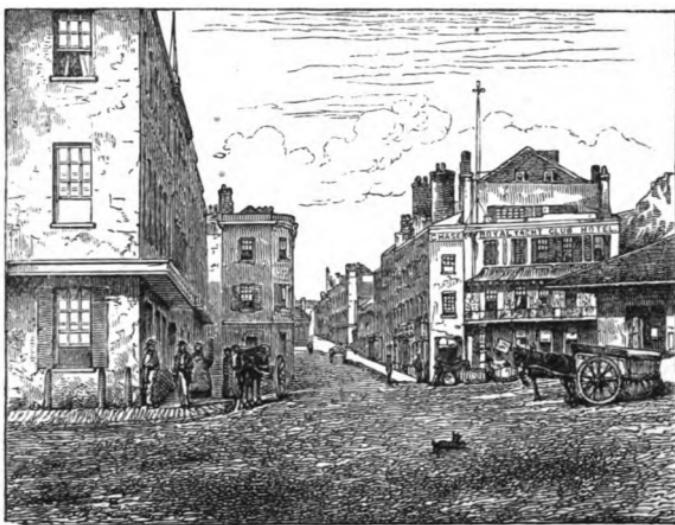
St. Brelade's, leaving the Red Lion, Halkett Place.

St. Lawrence's and St. Mary's, leaving the Royal Livery-Stables, La Motte Street, and Aurora Hotel, Cattle Street.

St. Peter's and St. Ouen's, starting from the Alliance Stables, New Street.

St. John's, starting from Down's Livery-Stables, David Place.

Trinity, starting from Fauvel's Stables, Don Street.



THE TOWN SEEN FROM THE HARBOUR.

ST. HELIER'S.

Population (1861)—Males, 12,813 ; females, 16,715 ; total, 29,528. *Inhabited Houses* (1861), 4188.

Distances.—From St. Peter Port, Guernsey, 21 miles ; Southampton, 120 miles ; Weymouth, 85 ; Dartmouth, 108 ; Littlehampton, 155 ; London by the Thames, 300 ; St. Malo, 42 ; Granville, 32 miles.

Landing Arrangements.—The steamboats usually enter the harbour before discharging their passengers. At very low tides the landing is effected in small boats. Licensed porters await the arrival of the steamers, and carry luggage to the cabs and omnibuses. The cab fare is 1s. 6d. to any part of the town ; omnibus fare 6d. each ; porters charge 6d.

Hotels.—The Europe, 4 Mulcaster Street, opposite parish church ; Brooks's, 14 Esplanade ; Southampton, on Pier ; Royal Yacht Club ; Stone's Royal, Pier Road, are among the principal.

The Pomme d'Or, in Wharf Street, is a good French hotel, with table d'hôte. Most of the foregoing hotels are situated near the pier. The Union and York, of greater pretensions, are in the Royal Square; the British is in Broad Street.

On the Esplanade there is the Marine Hotel, with excellent baths. Near it is Minors.

The Imperial is a very large joint-stock hotel, on the St. Saviour's Road, with extensive grounds, well situated and provided with all modern appliances.

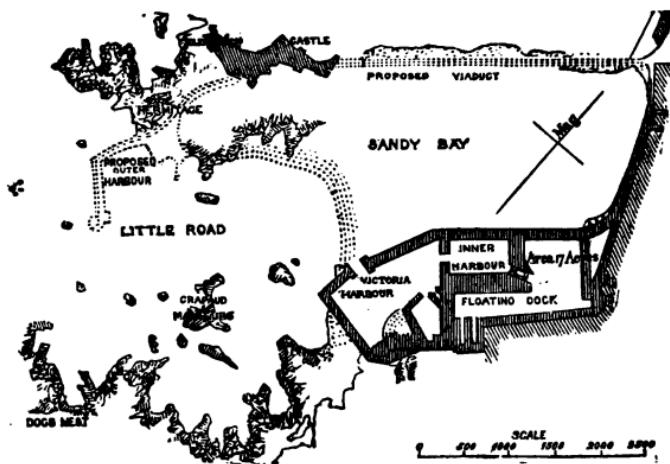
Boarding Houses.—These are numerous, and some at least are very good. Mrs. Treleavan's at Mon Séjour, 57 David Place, is clean, comfortable, liberally conducted, and very moderate. Bree's at 35 Stopford Terrace, nearly opposite, is of very old standing, and is recommended. Many others are equally good. Board and lodging, without private sitting-room and without wine, costs about 5s. per day at the principal boarding-houses, and less at some of the others. At the hotels the expense of living need not exceed 7s. per day. Board and lodging may be had at many respectable houses at from 35s. to 45s. per week, all charges included.

Lodgings abound in several of the principal streets; but during the season they are almost all taken. It is impossible to specify terms, but on the whole they are reasonable and good, and compare favourably in all respects with other sea-side places of resort for autumn tourists. For the winter, favourable arrangements may be made.

St. Helier's must be entered by the stranger from the harbour, which is extensive, and has contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity of the island. The works, however, are not yet so complete as to enable steamers to enter at all times of the tide.

There are both outer and inner harbours, and a large floating-dock of 17 acres, an idea of which may be obtained from the annexed plan.

The entrance to the town from the pier creates rather an unfavourable impression, as it is necessary to pass through some narrow streets to reach the Royal Square. Here is situated the "Cohue" or Court-House, where the law-courts are held. The



PLAN OF THE HARBOUR OF ST. HELIER'S.

great hall contains portraits of George III. and General Conway, and a painting representing the death of Major Pierson at the battle of Jersey, January 6, 1781—a copy from the original by Sir David Copley. But the most interesting relic is a silver gilt mace, presented to the bailiff and Jurats by Charles II. on his restoration to the throne, in token of his appreciation of the island's fidelity to his father and himself. The same square also contains the public library, two of the principal hotels (the Union and the York). Clean and well-paved streets, lined with neat houses, and well-shaped shops, ramify from this square in all directions, and in its neighbourhood are also the fine new markets, and the *Paragon*, the principal building for concerts and balls. The shops and markets are

well supplied, and the markets especially are spacious and well arranged. They are open daily.

There are many churches in St. Helier's ; the principal of which is the parish church, near the Royal Square. This is an ancient building which has been lately completely renovated and adorned with painted glass. It is built in the early pointed Gothic style, and dates from the year 1341. (Service on Sundays, in the French language, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and at 3 in the afternoon in English. Garrison service at 9 o'clock in the morning.) St. Mark's Chapel, David Place, is one of the most fashionable Episcopal churches in St. Helier's, of which there are other six. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and every shade of dissenting opinion is represented.

Victoria College was first opened for instruction in 1852. It is an educational institution of the nature of the collegiate schools recently founded in many parts of England. The building is handsome and well placed, overlooking the town on the eastern side. It is surrounded with public walks and terraces, and the view from it is charming. The principal is a clergyman of the Church of England, who is assisted by a staff of eleven professors.

To the east of the harbour rises a steep and lofty ridge of granite on which is Fort Regent, an interesting modern fortress commenced in 1706, but completed only lately. It is accessible to visitors, and the views from it are very fine.

Elizabeth Castle is an old and now useless fortress, built on the rocks to the west of the harbour. It is detached at high water, but connected by a causeway about a mile in length, laid bare at half-tide. The castle was constructed in the present state in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the ruins of an old abbey on the same spot, founded in the twelfth century. It is much larger and more capacious than could be supposed from its external appearance, and during the Commonwealth held out against the Parliamentarians for more than six weeks. Nearly adjacent, though on a detached rock, is a ruin called the Hermitage, certainly of very ancient date. It is constructed of small stones, of very rude masonry, and, according to tradition, was once tenanted by St. Helerius, whose name has since been converted into St. Helier. It has been repaired, and is worth a visit.

The public library of St. Helier's is a plain brick building in Library Place, near the Royal Square. In Church Street is the office of the Submarine Telegraph Company, whose cable extends from Fliquet Bay, on the N.E., to Pirou near Coutances in Normandy. Messages may now be sent by telegraph to any part of England or the Continent.

There are several clubs in St. Helier's, of which the principal are—the Victoria, in Beresford Street ; the Civil and United Service and the Marine in Bath Street ; the United Club in Royal Square ; the Liberty Club, in Bond Street, and the Cæserean Archery and Croquet Club. The Agricultural and Horti-

cultural Society is well conducted and very useful. There are seven banks, a savings' bank on the old system, with a penny bank attached, and a post-office savings' bank.

Three English and the same number of French newspapers are published in Jersey. The former are the "British Press," the "Independent," and the "Morning Express;" the latter, the "Chronique de Jersey," "Le Constitutionnel," and "La Nouvelle Chronique."

Besides the Victoria College the number of schools is very large. There are 26 boys' and 32 girls' schools. In the country schools the French language is taught with the English, but in the town the English tongue prevails.

Besides the buildings and institutions already mentioned, there are in St. Helier's a hospital, combining an infirmary, a poor-house, a lunatic asylum, and a temporary refuge for the homeless. There is also a prison for refractory inmates. The building is large and well situated, with ample space around. Not far from the hospital is the gaol, a large building, constructed of granite, at a cost of about £19,000. It is modern, and convenient.

At the present time there are no antiquities in or very near St. Helier's, except the Hermitage and the old castle. So lately as in the year 1785 a magnificent Druidical temple, of large proportions and unusually perfect, crowned the hill then called the Mont de la Ville, on which Fort Regent now stands. It was re-

moved to admit of the construction of the fort, and transplanted to England, where it was erected in the park of Marshall Conway in Berkshire. This cromlech has been covered with a tumulus.*

Another building, a chapel, much more modern, though belonging to the middle ages, and dedicated to "Notre Dame Des Pas," or our lady of the steps, was also removed to make way for the works of the fort.

On the cliff below the fort, looking towards St. Aubin's Bay, the geologist may see a very good section laid bare by the road-cutting. It presents clear indication of an ancient beach, with large rolled pebbles many yards above the present highest level of high water.

To the north of St. Helier's are two beautiful valleys, the Val des Vaux, and the Grand Val, which afford beautiful walks full of interest to the botanist. Many rare plants may be found both on the hills and in the valleys, and on the salt marshes adjacent.

Immediately round the town there is hardly so much of interest for the marine zoologist, as in some of the rocky bays. Still St. Clement's Bay will afford ample scope for the careful observer, and the microscope will be found a never-ceasing source of rational amusement.

There is much English society in St. Helier's, which

* A model of this cromlech is preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, in the University of Cambridge. It must have been one of the finest and most perfect of the smaller constructions of this kind laid bare in modern times.

is largely composed of retired officers of the two services, and their families.

The best general views of the town and bay are obtained from Fort Regent and from the College grounds. The College is reached from Royal Square by way of Queen Street. The grounds include terraced walks, and much variety as well as beauty is obtained by the winding of these walks on the steep face of the hill crowned by the building. The view from Fort Regent is hardly inferior.

EXCURSIONS FROM ST. HELIER'S.

The following places are arranged in alphabetical order,
for the convenience of Tourists:—

ANNE PORT.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5 miles N.E.)

A small port and harbour close to Mont Orgeuil, and a little to the north of the headland on which the castle is built. At this point the picturesque and rocky cliff-scenery of the northern part of Jersey may be said to commence, and this little bay—the smallest round the island—contrasts singularly with the larger but flat bay of Grouville. Behind it, at a short distance, is a Druidical monument, one of the best now remaining in Jersey. It is composed of nine stones supporting a flat stone. All are of granite, and the flat stone measures fifteen feet in length, ten in breadth, and about three in thickness. It is estimated to weigh twenty tons. Beneath it, some years ago, some pottery and bones were found, besides flint implements. In stone coffins under this cromlech were three skeletons, two males and a female. They were without heads, but belonged to a small race.

This cromlech is in an enclosed field, but is easily found. It is well worthy of examination. Anne Port is not far from Gorey. (See MONT ORGEUIL and GOREY.)

ARCHIRONDELLE TOWER.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5½ miles N.E.)

A small tower picturesquely placed at the southern point of St. Catherine's Bay, on a detached boss of syenite, near a curious cherty mass to the south, forming the adjacent headland of La Crête. A breakwater has been commenced by government near this rock, originally intended to meet another commencing at Verclut Point, and enclose the harbour. It is not likely to be continued.

BEAU PORT.

(Distance from St. Aubin's, about 2 miles W. by S.)

Turning off from the carriage road to the Corbières, a little before reaching the sixth mile-stone from St. Helier's, a path will be found which leads to within a hundred yards of a curious natural recess in the cliff bearing this name. Within an area of a few acres there are several pinnacles and needles of rock, of various sizes and proportions—noble, rugged, and picturesque masses projecting into the sea, and huge fallen fragments forming caverns, with entrances like those to Egyptian temples. There are few things in Jersey better worth seeing by those who admire savage rocky grandeur, such as Salvator Rosa might have loved to paint.

BONNE NUIT

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5½ miles N. by W.)

A bay, or rather part of a bay, near the middle of the north side of the island, separated only from

Giffard's Bay by a low reef of rocks running out to a point. The whole of the beach in this part of the island is of rounded pebbles, but the cliffs behind are generally composed of great thicknesses of angular blocks, fallen from above and much decomposed, covered by good vegetable soil, and a thick coat of green even in winter. In Giffard's Bay there is a small stream winding through a very deep gorge, which has been eaten out by the water, but is absolutely choked with vegetation. Bonne Nuit is bare, especially in the upper part, where the rocks jut out from the stone-covered surface in a number of fanciful forms. The descent to Bonne Nuit from the picturesque granite quarries of Mont Mado immediately behind, is very beautiful, and includes a rich variety of rock and water scenery, with reefs of rock running out into the sea at a short distance.

The geologist will find in Bonne Nuit harbour a curious group of chert and hornstones, passing, in Giffard's Bay, into an exceedingly hard quartzy conglomerate, penetrated by greenstone veins. This conglomerate is quite distinct from that on the side of Bouley Bay.

BOULEY BAY.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 4½ miles N.)
Easily reached from Trinity, to which there is an Omnibus. See page 85.

A fine bay on the north coast enclosed between two projecting and bold headlands, called respectively La Tour and Vicart. The bay itself is two miles across, and recedes fully one mile. On the side to the east

are numerous broken, rocky headlands, projecting into the sea. The cliffs are high and rise gradually towards the west, where they are at least 250 feet above the sea, but they are not remarkable for picturesque beauty. Vicart, the headland that encloses the bay to the west, is bold and bluff, and from it as well as from La Tour a good idea is obtained of the coast-line. The reef of islands and rocks called the Dirouilles and Ecrehou are opposite the bay, and they are seen at low water as a reef. At high water the rocks are detached and large. In clear weather the French coast is very visible from the cliff, and at all times there is a very fine view from the high ground behind the bay. The direct road from St. Helier's runs past Trinity Church, but from that point there is only a country road to the bay.

There is good anchorage in Bouley Bay, and only a few dangerous rocks, all of which might be removed. The channel is open, the water gradually shoaling from thirty to twenty fathoms, and then more gradually to fifteen. There is at least six fathoms of water everywhere in the bay quite close to the land, except in the three or four cases where the rocks come near the surface. It was at one time proposed to continue a small breakwater already commenced, and form here a harbour of refuge, but the plan has been abandoned.

The cliffs enclosing Bouley Bay are everywhere high and steep, but they are almost without exception clothed with verdure even in mid-winter. They are too vertical close to the sea to allow of a descent in

many places ; but it is possible, though not very pleasant, to follow a sheep-path about half way down the cliff, which will enable the pedestrian to pass completely round every part. The road descent to Bouley Bay is by a steep zig-zag, opening out numerous fine views from the Jardin d'Olivet, where there is a prominent but ugly building. Immediately beyond Vicart, the western extremity of Bouley Bay, is a small harbour and a little fishing station, behind which the cliff rises rapidly and forms a bold bluff headland. There is here a pretty coomb, or semi-circular depression of the surface, communicating with the interior, but the hills are bare and rather monotonous.

CORBIERES.

(Distance from St. Heller's, about 7 miles W.)

A group of very grand and picturesque rocks jutting out into the sea, with extreme boldness, from the south-western extremity of the island. The rocks are the haunt of the cormorant or sea raven (*corbière*), whence the name. They form the southern termination of St. Ouen's Bay, and are close to the course of the steamers coming from Guernsey to St. Helier's.

The rocks are detached at high water, but a broad causeway of boulders and jagged ends of granite connects them with Jersey during a large part of each tide. Their varied and broken outline, whether seen from the sea or the neighbouring shore, is always in the highest degree picturesque. They rise in majestic grandeur, forming a bold extremity to the island in this

direction, and they group well with the rocky coast adjacent. It is not difficult or dangerous, though rather tedious, to reach the rocks on foot at low water.

One of the mail steamers was wrecked a few years ago in attempting to pass between some of these rocks at a time of tide when the water was insufficient. The passages between them are dangerous at all times.

COUPE

(Distance from St. Helier's, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E.)

A curious and nearly detached headland terminating towards the north the bay called Fliquet Bay on the east coast. The Coupe is the extreme north-easterly point of Jersey. Its altitude is not remarkable, and the neck that connects it with the main island is neither very narrow nor very deeply cut, nor are the sides precipitous. It is interesting however to the geologist as corresponding to similar nearly detached headlands in Guernsey and Sark, and is worth a visit if the tourist is not hurried. A little to the N.W. of Coupe is

COUPERON.

Distance from Heller's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E.)

A headland something like the Coupe, terminating to the north the little bay called Saie harbour, and to the south one side of an exquisite little gully called the Douet de la Mer. Rozel Bay immediately succeeds. There are Druidical remains near the headland. See SAIE HARBOUR, page 75, and ROZEL BAY, page 74.

CRABBÉ.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 7 miles N.W.)

A deep funnel-shaped gorge running far back into the land, near and on the east side of the Grève de Lecq, on the north-east. There is access to it by a steep path, and the appearance of the naked vertical walls of granite and frowning jagged precipices, enclosing a little cave below, is wonderfully grand. Two or three other similar but rather smaller inlets and gorges may be discovered by a little investigation not far off. (See GREVE DE LECQ.) The tourist may experience some difficulty in reaching this point, but it ought not to be omitted if time allows. See page 61 and map.

LA CRETE POINT.

A headland of considerable grandeur and somewhat lofty, separating Anne Port from St. Catherine's Bay. The rock is chert, almost columnar, and jointed very regularly. The chert projects from the soil, broken into irregular forms, and the intervals between these naked jagged masses are filled with furze and the prickly leaved plant called Butcher's broom. (See ST. CATHERINE'S BAY, page 78 and map). This is a point of special geological interest.

DIROUILLES AND ECREHOU ROCKS.

A group of rocks about four miles north of the north coast of Jersey nearly opposite Bouley Bay. They are

several in number and dangerous to navigation, but there is a fair channel between them and Jersey. The area occupied by the shoals and rocks included under these names is not less than 16 square miles. Some of the Ecrehou rocks are of large size. They are not now inhabited, but there is some vegetable soil on them, and there are ruins on the largest, said to be those of an old chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There was here a priory of the abbey of Val Richer, near Lisieux in Normandy. (See BOULEY BAY.)

ELIZABETH CASTLE. (See ST. HELIER'S.)

ETAC OR L'ETAC.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 8 miles W. by N.)

Under various names—derived no doubt from the French *le Tas*, a heap—there are prominent detached masses of rock in most of the Channel Islands. In Jersey, one of these on the west coast, forming the northern horn of the great Bay of St. Ouen, is called l'Etac. Its shape is pyramidal, and seen at a distance it resembles a pile of stones. On a nearer approach the true character of the rock is seen.

Few single rocks on the coast of Jersey are more picturesque than this pyramid, and there is a small village near the foot much resorted to from St. Helier's for pic-nics. There is good accommodation at a small inn, from whence the tourist may visit some of the best points on the coast, including La Pule, another singular pinnacle of rock (see page 73.) The northern part of

St. Ouen's Bay and the pond may also be included. There is a direct road to l'Etac from St. Helier's (see N.W. side of map).

FLIQUET BAY.

(Distance from St. Helier's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E.)

This is the last bay on the east side of the island towards the north. It is separated from St. Catherine's Bay by the headland of Verclut point and the breakwater. It is a pretty little bay with a martello tower and a few houses on its shores. The northern extremity is *La Coupe*, which see. Fliquet Bay has a pebble beach, a phenomenon somewhat rare round the coast of Jersey. The vegetation comes down to the water's edge, and sands here and there cover the pebbles. At intervals the hard rock peeps through. The cliffs fall back, and are not high.

GIFFARD'S BAY.

The name given to the eastern part of Bonne Nuit Bay. The rock here consists of a peculiar conglomerate, penetrated by basaltic dykes. It will repay examination. (See BONNE NUIT and MONT MADO.)

GOREY OR GOURAY.

(Distance from St. Helier's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E.)

British Hotel; Hotel de France.

A fishing village and small harbour at the northern extremity of Grouville Bay, close to a fine headland, on which frowns the ivy-mantled castle of Mont Orgueil (see page 67). The village consists of a well built street,

extending from the beach to Grouville. Either of the Hotels afford excellent quarters for the pedestrian desirous of investigating thoroughly the eastern and north-eastern parts of the island. Lodgings may be had at Gorey, and it is much visited in summer.

Gorey was at one time noted for its oyster-fisheries, but the beds have become unproductive and the trade is now insignificant. The oyster-ground lies towards France, but the Jersey boats are not allowed to fish within three miles of the French shore. Besides the boats belonging to Jersey, many others came from the southern coasts of England, and the quantity of oysters fished was very large, employing some 400 cutter-rigged vessels and upwards of 2000 men, besides a number of women and children. The quantity of oysters procured was very great, the annual yield amounting to nearly 300,000 bushels, whose average value was 1s. 7d. per bushel (£23,750). The price is now 9d. per dozen.

To reach Gorey from St. Helier's the visitor has a choice of routes. There are omnibuses running at frequent intervals. There are also carriages for hire, and, with a hired conveyance, the tourist may strike into the interior on leaving the town, rising at once and proceeding in a direct line, passing St. Saviour's Church and La Hougue Bie. Another road passes Samarez Manor, and then following the south coast by Pontac, conducts along the shores of St. Clement's and Grouville Bays. One road should be selected to go and the other

to return. Both are very beautiful. A third road passes Grouville Church and Longueville Manor-house.

The objects of interest in the neighbourhood, include Mont Orgueil (see page 67), Anne Port, and the cromlech behind it (see page 49), Grouville Bay to the south (see page 63), and St. Catherine's Harbour (see page 78). To the geologist, the conglomerate in the latter bay, and the cherts and quartzites that intervene between the syenite of Anne Port and the conglomerate, are extremely interesting.

GREVE D' AZETTE. (See SAMAREZ BAY.)

GREVE AU LANCON.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 9 miles W.N.W.)

A remarkable bay on the north-western extremity of the island between Plemont Point and Cape Grosnez. It is the furthest of the bays from St. Helier's, and the best worth visiting, and no one can be said to be acquainted with the coast-scenery of Jersey without spending some time in penetrating its numerous caves and recesses. It is not a large bay, the distance across being less than three-quarters of a mile. Its shape is semicircular. It is comparatively easy of access by a path on the slope of Plemont Point, continued by steps on the granite. Elsewhere it is shut in by precipitous cliffs of considerable elevation. At one point, where the cliff is somewhat less lofty than elsewhere, a small

stream of water, coming from the interior, falls over a wall of rock about fifty feet high into a nest of caverns.

The great peculiarity of the Grève au Lançon is the succession of caverns and narrow fiords, alternating with rocky reefs projecting for some distance into the sea. These are continued beyond the lowest tide, reaching indeed to the extremity of Grosnez, under which is a cave. The number of caverns it is difficult to estimate. Six may be visited in succession at all times except near high-water—some are connected by low natural vaults, but most of them are detached. The height in the interior of the caverns varies, rarely exceeding 20 feet. The floors of these caves are strewn with a curious mixture of blocks of white granite and large perfectly rounded pebbles, while the walls are of pink and dark grey granite. Small cascades and pinnacles of rock, and occasional wide expanses of smooth white sand, complete the scene.

The telegraph wire from Guernsey was carried over this part of the Jersey coast, but it lasted only a short time in a state to transmit messages.

The Grève au Lançon is so called from the number of sand-eels sometimes taken there. These fishes are called *lançon* both in Jersey and Guernsey. The bay is best reached from the Grève de Lecq where there is a comfortable hotel. The walk along the coast is very fine, passing more than one deep hollow and narrow gorge before Plemont is reached. Although the distance from the Grève de Lecq does not appear to be two miles, a day may well be occupied in a trip to and

from this bay, penetrating the recesses of the caverns, and working along the cliff and the promontory of Grosnez. Eastward from Grève au Lançon is

GRÈVE DE LECQ.

(HOTEL—distance from St. Helier's, about 7½ miles W.N.W.)

A well-known sandy bay, reached by two good roads, and provided with good hotel accommodation. It is well adapted as a resting-place for those tourists who would enjoy and understand the magnificent cliff and cavern scenery of the north-western part of Jersey. One road descends from St. Mary's Church. It is extremely pretty at all seasons, and is richly wooded with many varieties of trees. The other descends from St. Ouen's Manor-house. It is even more picturesque, but the road is not so good for carriages.

From the Grève de Lecq rises Carteret Hill, distinguished by a flagstaff. From this commanding position we obtain a view of the profound abysses walled in by steep cliffs, into which the ocean rushes with continual foaming and dashing sound. To the east is the gulf of Crabbe (see page 55); to the west the Grève de Lecq, and beyond it Plemont Point, the east extremity of the Grève au Lançon (see page 39). Beyond, in the Bay, are the Paternosters or Pierres de Lecq (see page 71), and a rough path descends a gully, in which is a pretty waterfall and a small cavern overhung with ferns.

Further on to the west are other similar gullies, and

one remarkably deep narrow fiord with lofty vertical walls of granite. A stream tumbles down precipitately from the head of the fiord for a hundred feet to a shingle beach. The beautiful lanes about the Grève de Lecq abound in fine ferns.

GROSNEZ, POINT OR CAPE.

(Distance from St. Helier's, about 9½ miles W.N.W.)



RUINED ARCH AT GROSNEZ, JERSEY.

This headland, with Plemont—the two extremities of the Grève au Lançon—form the north-western extremity of Jersey. Deep inlets, faced with precipitous granite cliffs, the abode of sea-fowl, nearly cut off this headland from the rest of the island, and they ought to be approached with great caution (see page 59, and north-western extremity of map.) The scene around is wonderfully grand and wild in the extreme. A picturesque ruined arch marks the headland, and a

little in front of it are seen distinctly Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Guernsey in regular order, and apart by itself the coast of France. The inlets are floored with gigantic blocks of granite, some angular and some rounded.

GROUVILLE (CHURCH and HARBOUR).

(Distance of the Harbour from St. Helier's, 4 miles E.)

A large open bay on the south-east of Jersey, reaching from the south-eastern extremity of the island to Mont Orgeuil, is known as Grouville Bay or Harbour. The village of Grouville occupies both sides of the road from St. Helier's to Gorey, and as the houses of both have gone on extending towards each other they may be said to form near one large village. The shores of the bay are low and composed of loose sand-hills constantly blowing over them and preventing cultivation. The views of Mont Orgeuil to the north, and Rock Point to the south, are always pleasing. There are five martello towers and a small fort on the shores of the bay.

On the neighbouring common the Grouville races are run. The omnibus to Gorey and Orgeuil Castle passes both the course and the town.

The geologist will see with some surprise in Grouville Bay a large number of chalk flints mixed with the other beach pebbles. The number is so large as

not to admit of any such explanation as that they have been accidentally conveyed thither as ballast.

There are points of considerable interest to the botanist in the sands of Grouville Bay.

HERMITAGE. (See ST. HELIER'S.)

HOUGUE BIE OR PRINCE'S TOWER.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 2½ miles N.E.)

One of the favourite points of view in Jersey. It is a tower on a low artificial hill,* from which a large part of the island and some of its peculiar beauties may be seen. The tower is modern and not remarkable. It is built on a tumulus, probably of great antiquity. Up this hill a path winds through gigantic hydrangeas,† fuchsias, and other flowering plants and shrubs. The position of the tower is about the middle of the eastern part of the island, and it may be visited either on the way to Mont Orgeuil or Bouley Bay. From the summit of the tower the view is very pleasing. On three sides the sea is seen, and the numerous rocks that bristle up round the island form a curious fringe to the green clothing of its surface. The breaking up of the surface into hills, and the numerous little valleys and gorges that help so much to render the island beauti-

* There are several low hills in Jersey locally called *Houges*. They are for the most part of artificial origin, and some of them are very ancient and cover cromlechs.

† Throughout the Channel Islands the hydrangea blooms of a delicate blue colour, and grows to a very large size.

ful are hardly perceived, but the eye rests on a rich alternation of wooded and cultivated patches, which towards the west form a fine horizon. Towards the north is seen the fringe of islands beyond the coast known as the Dirouilles, and to the south and south-east the line of the French coast is seen. All the curves of the bays from St. Catherine's, round by Grouville and St. Clement's, to St. Aubin's Bay, and as far as Noirmont Point, are easily made out.

During the middle ages there was a chapel* on the Hougue Bie, and a legend concerning the place possesses some interest, owing to the great rarity of legendary lore in the Channel Islands generally. The legend tells that once on a time there was a great serpent in Jersey that was very mischievous. The lord of Ham-bey alone ventured to attack this pest, but he succeeded and cut off the monster's head. Afterwards the knight fell asleep, and his squire finding him there, slew his master, and boasted that he himself had killed the serpent. Giving this lying account, and adding that the dying master had sent a message to that effect, the lady of the knight was induced to marry this squire. The truth came out in a disturbed dream, and the squire was executed. The disconsolate widow raised a monument in a conspicuous place, "quem nunc *Hogam Ham-beyam* alias *Hagam Byam* vocant." The monkish legend adds, "Hoga est pyramis obtusa e terrâ cujus modi Galli vocant *mont joyes*."

* Some indications of the old chapel may still be found, among which a curious old font is worth a visit from the antiquary.

The ruins of the old chapel erected on the mound were converted into a tower at the end of the last century.

LA HOULE.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 7 miles N.W.)

A grand ocean-pool nearly surrounded by high precipitous cliffs, situated just beyond Sorel Point, the northernmost headland of Jersey. The word alludes to the disturbed condition of the water in the pool (*mer houleuse*, a stormy sea). La Houle may be visited from the Grève de Lecq, after seeing Crabbe and the Mouriers waterfall.

LES LANDES.

A singular high table-land in the north-western part of Jersey, between Cape Grosnez and St. Ouen's Bay, crossed in proceeding from Grosnez Point to the Pinnacle Rock (la Pule, p. 73) and l'Etac, p. 56. It is covered with tufts of heather and furze, and intersected by a ditch or canal. There is no great thickness of soil, and some parts of it are marshy.

MILLBROOK.

One of the prettiest streams in Jersey gives its name to the village which forms the western suburb of St. Helier's on the coast. Just beyond the most western houses of Millbrook, on the roadside, is Belmont, a humble-looking house, where Charles II. is said to have concealed himself. The next village is Beaumont, after passing which we reach St. Aubin's, see page 75. On the

heights above Belmont are some of the largest vineries in the island.

MONT MADO.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5 miles N. by W.)

This name is given to some quarries of pink syenite behind Bonne-Nuit Harbour, in the northern part of the island. The rock quarried consists of a vein about a hundred feet wide, with very rotten granite walls. The vein runs north and south, and is crossed by magnificent joints or backs. Large blocks can be obtained, but the quantity of good stone is very limited. The stone is hard and tough, and works well, with very little waste. There is a fair local demand, but little is exported. The quarries are worth visiting, as the scenery around is pretty and richly wooded. Numerous quarries of similar stone are worked at various points on the coast adjacent. They are always picturesque, and often afford fine views of the precipitous cliffs adjacent. See N. of Map.

MONT ORGEUIL.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 4½ miles N.E. by E. Reached by omnibus from St. Helier's to Gorey, where there are hotels.)

This interesting and picturesque ruin stands on a projecting headland of granitic rock that separates Grouville Bay from a small cove adjoining it to the north. The cove is shut in by bold cliffs, and jagged pinnacles of rock that rise abruptly from the sea.

The position of Mont Orgeuil is certainly very fine, and the effect in its present state is satisfactory. It is

solid, massive, and imposing, and harmonises well with the surrounding scenery. From its approaches, from the various terraces, and from the windows, are brought successively into view the open bay to the south, including the harbour of Gorey, with its fleet of oyster-boats, and the harbour of St. Catherine's, with the wooded interior of the island. On the distant horizon the white shores of Normandy and the cathedral spire of Coutances are distinctly visible when the sky is tolerably clear. This castle is the commanding object of the east coast of the island, and occupies the central point of that coast. Seen at a distance, it is a grand mass of building, but it hardly repays close examination. The remains of its last occupation, and the marks of adaptation for barrack purposes, interfere with the historical as well as the picturesque impressions.

It was chiefly during the Great Rebellion, and while serving as the prison of the Parliament party on the retreat of Charles II, that this castle obtained its importance. Parts of it are believed to be Roman, and to have been constructed by Julius Caesar; but this is doubtful.

The position of the castle is strong, as well as picturesque. It is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and towards the west is only connected with the land by a rocky neck of considerable length, defended by various fortifications built out of the solid rock. The interior is roomy, and various apartments of good proportions are contained within it. There is a small

detached rock called Cæsar's Fort close by. The castle appears to have been already a place of some importance in the reign of King John, as he is said to have strengthened and enlarged its fortifications. From time to time it is alluded to in the local histories, but there seems no account of extraordinary events connected with it during the latter part of the middle ages. In the days of Queen Elizabeth it was, however, an important post, and could not fail to come into use during the troublesome times that arose after the death of James I. It must always have been one of the most striking points of view, and one of the strongest posts on the coast of Jersey. In this respect it compares well with Elizabeth Castle, close to St. Helier's, and with Castle Cornet, in Guernsey.

Many persons named in history have inhabited Mont Orgeuil Castle. Charles II. remained in it for some time, and his apartments are shown. Before that George Poulett had resided there under Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Philip de Carteret under Charles I. In the same reign Prynne was confined here for nearly three years. Here he wrote a description of the castle more quaint than poetical.

“Mont Orgeuil Castle is a lofty pile,
Within the eastern part of Jersey isle,
Seated upon a rock, full large and high,
Close by the sea-shore, next to Normandie;
Near to a sandy bay, where boats do ride,
Within a peere, safe from both winds and tide.”
Etc. etc.

There is no charge for admission to see the interior

of the castle, and the objects usually visited are (1) the remains of the chapel ; (2) a deep well, said to be Roman ; (3) the ruins of the old prison for island culprits ; (4) the room where Bandinel and his son were confined in the time of Charles I. ; (5) the cell in which Prynne was confined ; (6) the apartments of Charles II.

MOURIERS.

(Distance from St. Helier's, about 7 miles N.W.)

A wild desolate part of the northern extremity of Jersey between Crabbé Bay and La Houle. Here one of the principal streams of the northern part of the island, formerly used to work some mills, but now allowed to run down a naked valley in a rapid torrent past the desolate ruins of the mills, leaps down a vertical wall of granite about twenty feet into a dark pool. It is not easy to find, but may be reached from the Grève de Lecq, after passing Crabbé, and before reaching Sorel Point and La Houle. It is well worthy of a visit, if only for the contrast it presents to almost everything else in the island.

MOYE POINT.

(Distance from St. Aubin's, 3 miles S.)

One of the principal headlands between the Corbières and St. Brelade's Bay, on which is a signal station communicating with St. Helier's, and announcing the arrival of all ships from the north and west. Not far from the signal are two chimney-like holes in the rock, perforated

through a cliff of large angular fragments of granite. These holes or *creux* are close to each other, and can be descended under favourable conditions of tide. They should be visited on the way from St. Aubin's or St. Brelade's to see the Corbières rocks.

East of Moye Point is

NOIRMONT.

A considerable promontory of high land separating St. Aubin's from St. Brelade's Bay. The wide tract of land here is chiefly covered with furze and heather, terminating at its southern extremity in two points. These are Noirmont Point to the east, and Fret Point to the west, and between them is a little cove called Portelet Bay. See page 72.

PIERRES DE LECQ OR PATERNOSTERS.

The name given to the westernmost of the three groups of rocks that range parallel to the north coast of Jersey, at a distance of about three miles from the island. These rocks are seen from the cliff above the Grève de Lecq. (See GREVE DE LECQ, page 61.)

PLEMONT.

(Distance from St. Heller's, 9 miles W.N.W.)

An important headland, nearly detached, forming the north-eastern horn of the Grève au Lançon or Sand-eel Cove, in the north-westernmost extremity of Jersey, and famous on account of its caverns, which may be

best visited from the Grève de Lecq. Care should be taken to ascertain first the state of the tide before venturing among these dangerous rocks. They can also be visited from the Grève au Lançon. See page 59, and N.W. corner of map.

PONTAC.

(HOTEL—Distance from St. Helier's, 2½ miles E.)

A pleasant and pretty village near the middle of St. Clement's Bay, much resorted to in summer by pic-nic parties. On the sands there are good opportunities for sand-eeling, a favourite amusement on moonlight nights in summer. The land about is cultivated to the water's edge, and naked rocks project above the vegetable soil in the fields. The hotel at Pontac is extremely comfortable, and very pleasant in summer.

PORTELET BAY.

(Distance from St. Aubin's, 1½ miles S.)

A small picturesque bay open to the south at the extremity of Noirmont promontory. A martello tower on a rock rises boldly out of the centre of the bay. Bold hills and steep cliffs nearly enclose it, there is a charming drive of a mile and a half from St. Aubin's to this place, after which the visitor should proceed to St. Brelade's Bay with its heathery slopes. See page 77.

PRINCE'S TOWER. (See HOUQUE BIÉ.)

LA PULE or PINNACLE ROCK.

(Distance from St. Helier's, about 8½ miles N.W. by W.)

A grand and singular pinnacle of rock almost detached, consisting entirely of granite, and not less than from 150 to 180 feet high. It lies between Cape Grosnez and l'Etac, on the cliffs of the tract called Les Landes, and presents an appearance of parallel layers of rock inclining inland, but this is not the real structure. It is not considered easy of access, but is within the compass of a very easy walk from l'Etac village and inn. See page 56.

QUENVAIS.

A tract of land in the south-western part of Jersey, extending north and west from St. Brelade's Bay, and meeting the sandy lands on the southern half of St. Ouen's Bay. The district is elevated and was formerly fertile, but owing to the prevalence of westerly winds the sands, at first drifted on the shores of St. Ouen's Bay, have been carried steadily onward. Lifted up the slope they have risen gradually to the level of the table land. It is believed that the actual destruction of the old farms took place only about the end of the fifteenth century. It has been found hitherto impossible to check the advance of the sands.

ROZEL (Village and Bay).

(HOTEL—Distance from St. Helier's, 5½ miles N. by E.)

Rozel is one of five principal fiefs into which the whole of Jersey was divided in feudal times. They are called "Fiefs Hauberts," and are held directly from the crown by knight's service. There are other minor fiefs. In the village and near it are several houses and properties of interest, and the bay, though small, is at the foot of a fine bold valley running up the country and traversed by a carriageable road. It is a great place of resort for pic-nics during summer.

Rozel Bay is on the north-eastern coast, and the village is close to the water, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and their families. There are some dilapidated barracks on the shore well adapted for the shelter of the parties who visit the bay for the sake of a day's pleasure. The bay is shut in.

The manor-house is on the high ground, and offers nothing remarkable ; but there is an interesting residence called *La Chaire*, formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Curtis, whose great knowledge of botany enabled him to lay out his grounds so as to take advantage of the extremely mild and equable climate of the island. Mr. Curtis also carried on here some interesting horticultural experiments, but they have been discontinued since his death. A short way west of Rozel Village is Saie Harbour.

SAIE HARBOUR.

(Distance from St. Helier's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E.)

An exceedingly picturesque and broken bay on the north-eastern extremity of the island next Rozel Bay to the east, and separated from it by the fine headland called the Couperon. The beach is composed of very irregular ridges of pudding-stone, covered with weed, and rising out of a field of pebbles of all shapes, sizes, and colours, derived from the same rock. Near the steep rocky background of cliff are huge masses of the same conglomerate, not yet broken up by the waves, but strewn about in the richest confusion. A wooded gorge, called the Douet de la Mer, intervenes between Saie Harbour and Rozel Bay. Both the harbour and the Douet should be visited.

ST. AUBIN'S.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 4 miles W. by S.) An omnibus runs between St. Helier's and St. Aubin's.

St. Aubin's Bay occupies the central part of the south coast of Jersey, being enclosed by Noirmont promontory on the west, which separates it from St. Brelade's Bay, and by the low land and marsh of Samarez on the east, separating it from St. Clement's Bay. From Noirmont Point to La Motte the distance across is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is one of the largest, and is usually regarded as the most picturesque of the Jersey bays; but though much larger, it cannot compare in picturesque beauty with the numerous bays of the

north, north-east, and north-west coast. Not only is it surpassed by these in grandeur and picturesque beauty, but St. Ouen's also is larger, and in some respects finer. St. Aubin's, however, possesses the great advantage of having on its shores the two principal towns of the island. A large population being thus concentrated within a short distance of its coast-line, there are numerous buildings and gardens, and much greater variety of style than is seen elsewhere. There is a charm in this mixed scenery that the grander but more solitary beauty of the rocky bays does not approach.

The hills behind the shores of St. Aubin's Bay rise rapidly, and form an enclosing ridge of table-land. Their sides are for the most part covered with vegetation, and indeed are almost everywhere cultivated. Many houses and villas are seen, and there is a good road skirting the coast, as well as numerous branch roads.

On the road to St. Aubin's from St. Helier's there is a large hotel (the Marine Hotel) and a bathing establishment called the Alexandra Baths.

Small groups of rocks connected with the shore at low water, face each other on the east and west horns of the bay. On the east side Elizabeth Castle is built on one of these, and on the west is St. Aubin's Castle. The town of St. Aubin's is small, but clean, and has two or three decent inns and a market-place. Lodgings may be had. There are no remarkable public buildings.

Immediately behind St. Aubin's, on the road to St. Brelade's, is a hill of decomposed granite, where the rotten stone is dug into like gravel. The decomposition

is local, but has extended to a great and unusual depth. It is worthy of a visit from the geologist. A short way west of St. Aubin's is

ST. BRELADE'S.

(Distance of the Church from St. Helier's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S.)

This most beautiful bay and interesting locality extends from Fret Point, the south-westernmost extremity of Noirmont promontory, to Les Juteurs—a headland separating St. Brelade's Bay from the little cove of Beau Port (which see). Noirmont promontory separates it from St. Aubin's Bay, and there is a continuance of grand rocky cliff scenery westward to the Corbières, the south-western extremity of the island.

On the western side of the bay there is a delicious little cove, with fantastic rocks and recesses, known as the Creux Fantomes, or fairy caves. It is well worthy of a visit, though seldom explored. Close to the little headland that forms the cove in question is seen the church of St. Brelade's, one of the oldest buildings, and certainly the earliest Christian church in the Channel Islands. The actual building dates from the early part of the twelfth century, and though now the churchyard walls are washed by the waves, it was no doubt originally at some distance from the shore. The church is small and plain, and without tower or spire, but is singularly picturesque. Closely adjoining is a small chapel, known as the Chapelle des Pêcheurs, or Fisherman's Chapel. It is now desecrated, but contains some rude fresco painting. Its date is uncertain, but it is probably older than the church.

St. Brelade's is perhaps the best point for visiting the grand scenery around the Corbières and the neighbouring cliffs on the south-western part of the island. The bay has several charming residences, and vegetation comes close to its shores. The east side is wild and not very accessible. There is good accommodation in the village, and an omnibus runs between it and St. Helier's.

ST. CATHERINE'S BAY.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5 miles N.E.)

A bay of moderate dimensions, a little to the north of Gorey and Mont Orgeuil. It was at one time considered peculiarly adapted to serve as a harbour of refuge, for which purpose the necessary works were commenced from the two horns of the bay, but abandoned before being finished. Verclut Point, at the northern extremity of the bay, and the breakwater beyond, are the best points for seeing the bay. Near Verclut are some interesting quarries in the very curious conglomerate which covers all the north-eastern part of the coast. These conglomerates are stratified, dipping about 30° to the north-east. There is a small tower on the shore about mid-way between the two ends of the bay. The scenery about St. Catherine's Bay is rather pleasing than grand, and is finest towards the northern end. It is very easily reached, being about one mile east of St. Martin's Church.

ST. CLEMENT'S (Bay and Church).

(Distance of Church from St. Helier's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.)

St. Clement's is separated from St. Helier's by the marshy promontory of Samarez, described on page 84. Without being bold, and having no cliffs of any height, its singular floor of rocks, laid bare at low water, renders this part of the Jersey coast very striking. If visited near high-tide, an expanse of water is seen, smooth or rough according to the state of the sea beyond, but unbroken except by a few islands and rocks of small size. A few hours afterwards, especially at the eastern end, the whole surface is black with innumerable rocky islets, covered with weed. La Motte is one of the largest islands. This, and a few others, are clothed with vegetation, and appear to have become islands very recently. On the shore there are several houses and cultivated grounds besides the village of Pontac (see page 72). The Omnibus to Gorey passes St. Clement's.

There is good sea-bathing by machines in the part of the bay nearest St. Helier's.

ST. HELIER'S.

This being the principal town in the island, and the place from which most tourists will probably start, it is made to precede the alphabetical arrangement. (See page 41.)

ST. JOHN'S (Church, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from St. Helier's).
ST. LAWRENCE'S (Church, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles).
ST. MARTIN'S (Church, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles).
ST. MARY'S (Church, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles).

These parish churches offer no special points of interest. St. John's is in the north of the island, near the Mont Mado quarries. St. Lawrence's is in the middle of the island. St. Martin's is behind St. Catherine's Bay, on the north-eastern corner. It communicates with the bay by a pretty and quiet valley, characteristic of the interior of Jersey. St. Mary's Church is rude and half-ruined, but is at the head of the beautiful watered valley that leads to the Grève de Lecq. In an island where there are few landmarks it is sometimes convenient to know the position of the churches, however little interesting they may be in themselves.

ST. OUEN'S, OR ST. OWEN'S (Bay, Church, Manor-House, and Pond).

(Distance of Church from St. Heller's, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. by N.)

St. Ouen's is the largest of the Jersey bays. It faces the west, and its breadth from L'Etac to the Corbières is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Fine sands cover the shore, except where, towards the southern end, the rocks jut out and present their serrated edges. Owing to the rocky bottom, and the full exposure to prevalent winds and a great ocean, there is no safe anchorage except near a small rock, about half a mile out, called

La Rocca. The ground rises towards the interior to a table-land, but there is a wide intervening flat close to the sea, on which are several farm-houses. Both extremities of the bay are rocky and bold, but the southern extremity is the most rocky.

A curious pond or lake of fresh water exists on the flat sands and lands between high-water mark and the cliff. There are in it several kinds of fish, which have been introduced and breed very freely. Fresh water enters from the surrounding land, the rain filtering through the low sands, and the size of the pond varies from time to time.

There is no doubt that in former times the whole of the lands near the sea have been covered with forest, which has been destroyed by the gradual advance of the sands. It is probable, therefore, that there have been changes of level in this part of Jersey within a comparatively recent date. Guernsey affords similar proof of recent changes of level.

The Church of St. Ouen is near the manor-house, and at some distance from the sea, but the steeple is a useful land-mark. The building is old, but retains nothing of any interest in its style of construction.

The Manor-house of St. Ouen is a very good and interesting specimen of one of the old feudal dwellings of the island, modernized at the close of the seventeenth century. It is a long rambling pile of building approached through an arched gateway of the time of Henry VII. The central part is more modern and of the time of Charles II. The wings are recent and of no

style whatever. The whole exterior has been modernised in the worst taste. There is a small square massive tower in the building, apparently very ancient, and probably much the oldest portion.

The interior is interesting. There is a spacious hall from which doors open to several rooms on the ground floor, and a fine oak stair-case conducts to the upper rooms. There are some pictures on the walls, but the only one of interest is a portrait of a figure on horse-back with a view of the old Manor-house in the background. It is reported that one of the hereditary feudal lords of the manor of St. Ouen—a certain Philip de Carteret—had been out one day fishing in the pond or lake above alluded to, and was surprised by a party of French just landed. He had time to jump on his horse and gallop towards home, but to secure his retreat his only chance was to leap one of the hollow country lanes running between two banks. His horse carried him over safely and he escaped, but the poor animal perished.

This Philip de Carteret was the father-in-law of Margaret de Harliston, a celebrated Jersey heroine in the time of Henry VII. It is reported of her that she went alone to England very shortly after her confinement to appeal to the King against the treachery of one Matthew Baker, then governor of Jersey, who had falsely accused her husband of traitorous correspondence with the French. The expedition of this heroic lady is said to have been as successful as it deserved to be.

ST. PETER'S (Valley and Church).

(Distance of Church from St. Helier's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N.)

The parish of St. Peter's is in the western part of the island and chiefly in the interior. It is a fruitful and populous but little visited district. The valley of St. Peter's is one of the richest and prettiest though not the most picturesque in Jersey. At the entrance of the valley are extensive meadows and marshes, the result of a stream coming down from the northern part of the island, and watering a large district. Orchards and corn-fields, with numerous farm-houses and small homesteads, occupy the open part of the valley. Further up it contracts and becomes a mere narrow glen with little cultivation, but still higher it again expands, and the road brings us to the church, which is only remarkable for its spire, one of the loftiest in the island. There are barracks not far off, but they are rarely used.

ST. SAVIOUR'S (Parish and Church).

(Distance of Church from St. Helier's, 1 mile N.)

Like most of the parishes St. Saviour's is a long narrow strip of land ranging from north to south. The southern extremity includes the eastern suburbs of St. Helier's, while the northern reaches almost to Bouley Bay. The church is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from St. Helier's. It is old but not interesting. The churchyard is a picturesque retreat on an eminence under the shade of trees. It is much used by the English residents of St. Helier's, and the views from it are very beautiful. There

is a free school in this parish with a small endowment. It bears the name of St. Maglorius or Magloire, one of the patron saints of Jersey, and a contemporary of St. Helerius or St. Helier.

Not far from the churchyard at St. Saviour's there was once a large rocking stone. It is now broken up for building purposes.

SAMAREZ BAY AND MANOR-HOUSE.

(Distance of Manor-House from St. Helier's, 1½ miles E.)

This is a cove in the eastern part of St. Aubin's Bay between Fort Regent and La Motte. It is also called the Greve d'Azette, but is not remarkable in any respect, the shores being flat, and a marshy tract intervening between the higher ground of the interior and the coast. There are numerous rocks exposed at low water. A cut called a canal, intended to drain this tract, was commenced but never completed.

The Manor-house of Samarez is in no respect different from an ordinary country house, but it is interesting as connected with a distinguished island family.

A stone called the Witches Rock or Rocbert stands up in a field near Samarez, on the way to St. Clement's church. On this it is said that the witches of the island hold their sabbath. It is certainly as likely a spot as any other for this purpose, but is not therefore worthy of a visit from the traveller. The omnibus to St. Clement's and Gorey passes through Samarez.

SAUCHET.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 6 miles N. by E.)

A small cove on the north coast between Rozel and Bouley Bays. It is only remarkable for its pebble beach, and as showing the rate at which the sea is wearing away the coast and widening the gully which terminates in the cove. To the geologist it is for this reason both interesting and instructive.

SOREL POINT.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 7½ miles N.W. by N.)

A very prominent headland on the north coast, forming one arm of La Houle, a singular cove described in its place. From Sorel Point there is a grand and remarkable view both to east and west, as well as a fine sea view to the north. The headland stretches far out to sea in innumerable rocky points, and curious flesh coloured and deep pink veins of felspar are seen in the accessible granite cliffs to the east. It is not often visited, but will amply repay the trouble of reaching it to any one fond of wild scenery.

TRINITY (Church and Manor).

(Distance of Church from St. Helier's, 8½ miles N.)

The parish of the Holy Trinity is small, but includes much of the finest part of the north coast of the island, and is connected by omnibus with St. Helier's, which greatly facilitates visiting from Trinity both Bouley and Benne-Nuit Bays. From the second turning to the

left after passing the church a beautiful scene presents itself. In front is the winding road leading to Bouley harbour, beneath the blue sea, and in the distance the coast of Normandy (see pages 50 and 51.)

VAL DES VAUX.

A very beautiful valley opening out immediately to the north of St. Helier's. It may be followed up four or five miles. It is watered by a stream turning several mills. This valley introduces the pedestrian to some characteristic views of the interior. Branching from it many objects of interest may be reached. Among them is La Hougue Bie, elsewhere described.

VERCLUT POINT.

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5½ miles N.N.E.)

The northern extremity of St. Catherine's Bay is thus named. It is a detached point of rock close to the large quarries opened for the construction of the break-water. The scenery here is very grand, and the break-water carried out to seaward from the headland affords an excellent view of the bay of St. Catherine.

VICARD (Harbour and Point).

(Distance from St. Helier's, 5½ miles N.)

Vicard Point is the western horn of Bouley Bay. It is a grand and interesting headland, and affords fine views of the bay to the east. The harbour is a very small but bold and picturesque cove to the west. Vicard

Point is granite, but both to the south-east and north-west sandstones, claystones, and quartzite, are all seen within a short distance. Vicard is not far from the extreme northern point of Jersey. No road approaches it very nearly.



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